INSIST ON HAVING THESE CALICOES,
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST.

RYLANDS' DACCA
CALICOES.

SOLD BY ALL DRAPERS.

THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

SMOKE
PLAYER'S
GOLD LEAF
NAVY CUT.
The Perfection of Tobacco.
BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING.
See that the Label bears the Trade Mark,
"Nottingham Castle," at each end.
None Genuine without this.
ASK AT ALL TOBACCONISTS, STORES, &c, FOR IT.
Sold ONLY in 1 oz. packets, and 2 oz. and 4 oz. tins;
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES can now be obtained of all leading Tobacconists, Stores, &c., in packets containing 12.

No. 7735.—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE, THEATRE ROYAL.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

TO-DAY at 1.30, and TO-NIGHT at 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, junr., Griffiths Bros., Conquest, jun., Leopold Bros., Pleon, Stanton, Abbs, Harry Payne, and Herbert Campbell; Misses Harriett Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Willson, Comyns, Charteris, Deering, Bennett, Grey, Ænea, and Maggie Duggan.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
THE PREMIER THEATRE OF LONDON.
Lessees—THE OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED).
(Managing Director, HENRY J. LESLIE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 7.15, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The Lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Doors open 6.45. Box office open continuously from 10 to 10 P.M. Morning Performances will be given Saturday next and every day next week at 1.30. Doors open at 1.0.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and FOLLOWING SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind: Mr. Fred Leslie Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 4, at 2.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY, and EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 (Saturdays excepted),
THE BUNGALOW.
By FRED HORNER. 104th Performance.
The greatest success of modern times.
Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause.
At 2.15, ON TOAST.
Doors open 2 o'clock.
NOTE.—The Evening Performances will be resumed on Feb. 12.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.

LAST FIVE WEEKS.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (659th time), Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY Immense success. 95th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

EVERY EVENING the successful Comedy-Drama, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, by Robert Buchanan. 288th time. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, C. Harbury, J. S. Blythe, Stanley Hope, and Fred Thorne; Misses Ella Banister, Sylvia Hodson, Coralie Owen, L. Bryer, &c. Doors open 7.30. Overture at 8.0. Box office open 10 to 5.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, doors open at 7.30, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Black, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PAUL JONES. (355th performance.) Last two weeks. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH, Misses Herbert, Phyllis Broughton, Esmé Lee, Florence Darley, and Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Templer Saxe, Albert James, W. Cheesman, George Preston, A. T. Hendon, and Henry Ashley. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Olga Nethersole, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.

Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Saker, Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, and Alma Stanley; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 9. 151st performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil. Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. F. Farren. Mr. Powell. Mr. W. Quinton: Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrington, and Mrs. Phelps.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. C. D. MARIUS.)

TO-NIGHT, CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—At 9 o'clock the favourite Burlesque in Two Acts, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by JOHN CROOK. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by OFFENBACH, and a one-act Comedietta, at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Violet Evelyn, Henriette Polak, Amelia Gruhn, Maria Davis, Isabel Ellissen, &c. Full orchestra, chorus, and ballet. Conductor, Mr. JOHN CROOK. Produced by Mons. MARIUS. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.

AVENUE THEATRE.

TO-DAY and EVERY DAY at 2.30. THE LONDON JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY (forty in number) in a new Rustic Ballad Opera, THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE. Full Orchestra, Chorus, and Ballet. Conducted by John Fitzgerald.
The Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Miss Jennie Williams, Herr SANDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila, Bibb and Bobb, the Torikata Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Almonti Pantomime Troupe, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE.
STUPENDOUS XMAS PROGRAMME.

Commence at 7.45. Two Grand Ballets. At 8.0 A DREAM OF WEALTH. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sorti, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 9.50 the strongest men in the Empire. At 10.45, the Grand Ballet Divertissement THE PARIS EXHIBITION. No free list. At 9, a New Ballet Divertissement in three Tableaux, by Mdme. KATTI LANNER, entitled A DREAM OF WEALTH. Music composed by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL.

EMPIRE.

A DREAM OF WEALTH. ANOTHER EMPIRE TRIUMPH. Press unanimous.—EMPIRE THEATRE.

ROYAL, Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants; G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobb, the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and danseuse; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottawa and Pepper; La Petite Bertoto, the charming transformation dancer; Waldron, Watson, and Naylor, the funny trio; Nellie Cavendish, serio; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Vesta Victoria, characteristic serio; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

HALF A HOME-RULER.

Is there nothing but a matter of words between us Home Rulers and the better sort of Unionists? "A hair perhaps divides the false and true," says the Persian poet; and it would really seem from the remarkable speech of Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH at Leamington yesterday, that nothing but the split of a hair divides the Home Rule faith from the Unionist heresy. Here is the gist of what the ex-Irish Secretary said as to the possibilities of "Home Rule Reunion":—

> If our schemes are ill-planned, let them suggest, as they have never yet done, schemes of their own. Then, as to local control, Mr. PARNELL bitterly denounced the Irish Board of Works. If he thinks it could be remodelled so as to render it more efficient, or would introduce into it the element of popular representation, again I say let him make proposals for that purpose, which, I am sure, will be considered with every desire to meet Irish wishes. But that, again, is a matter at the most of local government—of administration, not of Home Rule. If Mr. PARNELL'S moderation is real, he is bound to meet my challenge, which is nothing short of an earnest desire to conspire with him, if he will let us, in promoting the very object which he says he most wishes to obtain—the industrial and material development of Ireland.

This is a very remarkable challenge. Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH goes on, it is true, to lay down a condition which would stultify the challenge from the outset. He calls on Mr. PARNELL to say that the reforms of "administration" now suggested shall be final. But this of course is absurd. No statesman can pledge the future, and no sensible man would expect Mr. PARNELL to promise what he could not fulfil. If, therefore, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH means anything by his challenge, he must mean that, leaving the future to take care of itself, he is ready to co-operate with Mr. PARNELL in the present. If this be so, it is a very remarkable "challenge:" a challenge to Mr. PARNELL to "conspire" together with the Unionists in introducing "the element of popular representation" into Irish Government—a step to which Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH would have no objection because it is "administration, not Home Rule." Is that hair-splitting formula the only thing, then, that divides us?

So far as Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH himself is concerned, we dare say it is. For there is nothing new in the ex-Irish Secretary's attitude of "almost persuaded." There seems to be something in the advent of a new year which inspires Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH with the good resolution to live in charity with his adversaries. In January, 1888, he made a speech at Bristol hardly less remarkable than yesterday's, in which, after laying down the great doctrine that Ireland must now be governed according to Irish ideas, he went on to say:—

> Those Irish matters which it is necessary to retain under the control of the central Government ought, in my mind, to be administered by political officials directly and personally responsible to Parliament, instead of permanent officials only nominally controlled by a single Minister, who cannot possibly find time for all the details of the administration of the country; and then Parliament might hand over everything that the interests of the United Kingdom permit to be managed locally in England as in Ireland to local authorities, properly constituted, directly it is safe to do this without the risk of the powers we confer being used as a lever to obtain practical separation.

Putting the two New Year's speeches together, one is justified in concluding that Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, if he stood alone, would be perfectly ready to "conspire" with the Home Rulers in framing a substantial measure of Home Rule, so long as it was only called "not Home Rule, but administration." How much there is, to be sure, in a name!

But Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH does not stand alone. Or, rather, he does stand alone, or nearly so. That is to say, he is surrounded by colleagues who do not agree with him, who perhaps do not very much like him, and who at any rate entirely overmaster his amiable moderation. Sir MICHAEL says that if the views of the Irish members are not accepted by the Government, it is only because they are not offered. Did Mr. PARNELL make no suggestions, then, in 1886 for tiding over the land difficulty? Of course he did, but they were ignominiously rejected, though Sir MICHAEL himself was Irish Secretary at the time. Afterwards, when it was too late, some of the rejected suggestions were adopted by the Government, but the only reference that Mr. BALFOUR has made to the matter has been to jeer at Mr. PARNELL for the excessive moderation of his original proposals! This single incident is enough to show how very little Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH can speak for his colleagues. But as a personal expression of opinion, as an indication of the feelings of the better sort of Unionists, his speech, with its formula of reconciliation, is both interesting and important. "Administration, not Home Rule." Home Rule for Ireland, says Professor STUART, with much truth, is like Home Rule for London. The conferring upon the London County Council of the full powers of a Municipal Parliament would clearly be a case of "administration." Why cannot Home Rule for Ireland be regarded as the same?

NEW YEAR'S PLANS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR STUART, M.P.

AMONGST the "coming men" on the Liberal side in politics, few have gone so far already, and fewer still will "arrive" so speedily in the future, as the Cambridge Professor of Mechanics. Professor Stuart is not Chairman of the London County Council—at least not yet; but he is the propounder of the "London Programme." His turn for mechanics is not confined to science; but, extending also to politics, has enabled him to become the "boss" of the party machine in London. As London is the key of the political situation, this fact gives Professor Stuart a great pull at once. Besides that, he is known to be one of Mr. Gladstone's pets, and to enjoy in a special degree the confidence and esteem of the Grand Old Man. Of course, Professor Stuart is not in any way an accredited agent of the Liberal Leader; but, nevertheless, when he returns from one of his frequent visits to Hawarden, he speaks with the added authority of a man who knows Mr. Gladstone's mind. All this marks Professor Stuart as a coming man; but, above all, he is a man of ideas and of enthusiasm, which he has the gift of communicating to others. At the Cambridge of a few years ago it was "Jimmy Stuart" that the strenuous young men used to swear by. It is "Stuart" that the more strenuous politicians in London swear by to-day. We were glad, therefore, of an opportunity a few days ago of interviewing Professor Stuart, and questioning him upon his Hopes and Plans for the New Year:—

PROFESSOR STUART.

HOME RULE FOR LONDON AS WELL AS IRELAND.

"What," asked our representative, "is to be the policy of the New Year?"—"So far as I am concerned," replied Professor Stuart, "it is to be the advocacy of Home Rule—but of Home Rule for London as well as for Ireland. I do not know how it is in the provinces, but in London at any rate the electors are tired by this time of Home Rule. You cannot go on talking Irish politics to them for ever. They are either convinced on the subject of Home Rule, or indifferent. What we have to do is to connect Home Rule for Ireland with a question that vitally concerns the electors themselves—the question, namely, of Home Rule for London, which is the same thing viewed from another side as the so-called London Programme. As for the success of this programme in appealing to the electors, there can be no doubt whatever. I have been speaking during the recess in most parts of London. Indeed, I have often addressed as many as four meetings in a single week. Everywhere I have found enthusiasm. Nor has this enthusiasm been confined to large public meetings. Ward meetings, as you know, are generally rather flat affairs; but at the meetings in each of my wards in Shoreditch the other day the room was crowded and the spirit excellent."

THE LONDON GOSPEL IN THE PROVINCES.

"But how," asked our representative, "about the country at large? Granted that London is indifferent about Home Rule for Ireland; but are not the provinces somewhat indifferent about Home Rule for London? At the Federation meeting at Manchester, for instance, was not our correspondent right in describing indifference to London questions as one of the prevailing 'notes'?"—"Your correspondent's account," replied Professor

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

I extract the following passages from an interesting letter which has just come to hand from Malta, and in which one of Sir A. H. Hoskins's companions tells of the doings of the gallant crews in the Mediterranean. "Since we had the shaking-up in the *Surprise*," says my informant, "I have been on board a good many times. She is a fine old ship, and very comfortable; but the vibration of her screws is tremendous, and she makes sixteen knots an hour."

* * * * *

"Poor old *Sultan* left Malta last week for England. She looked very fine as she steamed out of the harbour, and no one would think that she had been at the bottom of the sea for five months. It was curious, too, to see her come into port; the Italians brought her in, and pumped tons and tons of water out of her. It came out like a small running river. Later on I saw her in the dock, and went right under her. There were some large holes in her; but the way the Italians got a large square block of wood on her bottom and screwed it on outside, and cemented it also, all under water, is quite wonderful."

* * * * *

"Sir Andrew dined with the Sultan after we got to Constantinople, and besides a first class medal, a magnificent cigarette case, the lid of which was covered with diamonds, was presented to him by the Turk. One day the Sultan lent Sir Andrew his yacht to go up the Bosphorus and look at the forts, which are really grand. We went right into the Black Sea, and afterwards to Salonica, which is full of Jews."

* * * * *

It is quite sad to read what a very melancholy Christmas-eve the Empress Frederick and her two daughters have spent at Naples. They were all alone, and after a drive in the afternoon to Posilippo and Nisida, returned to their hotel, where a large Christmas tree had been specially sent from Innsbruck. At six o'clock, while all the bells of Naples were ringing the Ave Maria, the tree was lit, and remained burning for two hours. But though a large number of magnificent presents had arrived for the Empress and the two Princesses, no sounds of joy were heard; and as the three ladies looked at the tree which reminded them of the happy past they had only tears, and "a woman's tears are silent orators."

It seems that the exploitation of the author by the publisher extends even to princely penmen. The latest complainer is Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. He is reported to have expressed his surprise, not so much at receiving no *honorarium* from the publisher of his widely-read "Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben," as at receiving such a stingy number of "free copies," such as every author is justified in expecting along with his author's pay. The Prince did not write his book to get profit out of it, but because he could not help writing, and found in historiography, as Coleridge in poetry, its own exceeding great reward. So he is credited with saying; but he also adds, not without indignation that it is somewhat of a scandal that he should have to buy a very large number of copies of his own book.

* * * * *

It must have been an amusing sight last week to see the heavy furniture vans full of dead geese rumble about the streets of Berlin. Fifty thousand of them arrived during the three days before Christmas, and the cry was then "Still they come."

* * * * *

It is melancholy to think how deserted the wide fields in Pomerania and Prussia will appear now that the flocks of white geese, presided over by a little peasant girl in a scarlet skirt and purple head-dress, have gone the way of all flesh. Three months ago I saw them in their thousands march every morning through the villages to fresh fields and pastures new, but at that time they were as lean as Pharaoh's seven kine, and they could be bought for eighteenpence a goose.

* * * * *

At one of the railway companies' branch offices at Charing Cross, there is a daily bulletin posted up, to tempt the fog-bound Londoner, of the state of the atmosphere at Brighton. But considering how accessible the Riviera is nowadays, I wonder the South Eastern and Chatham companies do not post up similarly alluring reports from the Mediterranean. For instance, here is what a letter just received from Alassio tells me:—

> We are having perfect weather here. As we sit out in the balcony of our villa, it requires a strong effort of imagination to picture you in London with fogs and cold and influenza. A gentle breeze just tempers the heat for us; the garden is a mass of roses and other summer flowers; all round us are olives, locust trees, oranges, and lemons, whilst for more distant contemplation there is the question to discuss whether sea or sky is the bluer.

Stuart, "was very accurate on the whole; but I don't think he made quite enough allowance for the fact that the London resolutions came late in the programme, and for the inevitable *ennui* that comes over even the keenest politicians after a very long dose of speechifying. However, there is no doubt that the provinces do not greatly care for London questions: but that, I am convinced, is only because the provinces do not yet understand them. And so, for my part, I mean to avail myself of every opportunity that may be offered to me to preach the London programme in the provinces."

THE TWO CRUCIAL LONDON QUESTIONS.

"And what, in your view, is the distinctively London element in this programme—the element which the provinces will not understand unless some one teaches them?"—"The distinctively London questions are two: the conferring upon the London County Council of powers such as all other municipalities possess, and the taxation of ground values. The former question applies to London only; the latter is so immensely more important in London than anywhere else, that it practically becomes a purely London question also. There are a few other towns—Huddersfield, for instance—in which the question of ground values is important. At Huddersfield the ownership in so few hands of so much of the ground seriously interferes with the extension of the town; but there the evil cures itself in a way. The extension that would otherwise go on there, moves itself elsewhere. But in London this is impossible. The grievances of London in this respect—the way in which the products of its industry are appropriated by the ground landlords—are not understood in the provinces. When they are, the provinces will be interested. The mere electoral importance, too, of London requires to be emphasized. It is familiar to you and me, but the country at large has hardly grasped as yet the fact that London is almost the key to the political position. It has 62 members, only 10 less than Scotland. In 1885, 36 of these were Tory and 26 Liberal. In 1886 the numbers were 51, and 11. If we can restore the old position, that is a gain at once of 30 seats on a division. That is a gain worth working hard to get; but we shall only get it, I repeat, by linking Home Rule for London on to Home Rule for Ireland."

HOW TO RELIEVE THE RATEPAYER.

"But this Home Rule for London—this extension of the powers of the County Council: will it appeal directly, do you think, to the interests of the average London elector?"—"There can be no doubt that it will," replied Professor Stuart. "For, in the first place, the extension of the County Council's powers is essentially bound up with the question of rates. Take, for instance, the question of Water and Gas. Municipal control here alone would in London mean a gain of a tenpenny rate"—and Mr. Stuart entered with all the precision of a Professor into figures—"see," he said, "with what mathematical exactness they work out"—which showed how, if London had ten years ago taken over its water and gas, it would by this time have saved a sum equal to a rate of tenpence in the pound. "There are two things," he went on to say, "which I fully recognize. If we want to win London, we must be very careful (1) not to frighten the ratepayer, and (2) not to tamper with agreements. The very careful and moderate policy of the County Council should already have reassured the ratepayer. The Progressives have many visions of improvements that might be; but their policy, as I understand it, is to hold their hands till the basis of the rates is readjusted. The second precaution makes it necessary to deal very carefully with ground values. On the one hand we must not unfairly interfere with agreements; on the other, we must make sure that any taxation imposed on ground values is not shifted, in one form or another, on to the occupier. Bearing these two things in mind, I think a suggestion made by M. de Laveleye deserves careful attention: it is that the taxation of ground values should take the form of a stiff duty payable on succession to such values. But for the immediate future the first thing needful is to get from the Government an accurate return of the actual ground landlords of London and of their rents. We shall know better then where we are."

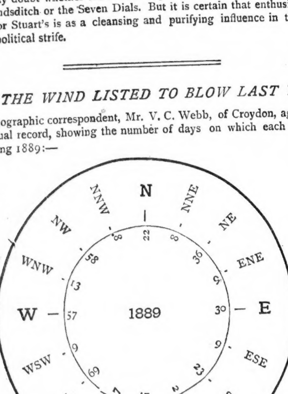
LOOKING FORWARD INTO FUTURE LONDON.

But from the present Professor Stuart turned in the course of subsequent conversation to the future—a turn from his ideas to his ideals. "One thing," he said, "which a real municipality of London should certainly have control of is the charities of London. We know from the City Parochial Charities Act what great things can be done even with the City charities. But the charities of Greater London must be enormously rich—I have heard them estimated at four millions—and many of them, perhaps most, are wasted on impossible or impolitic objects. What a grand thing it would be to have them put into the melting pot! Of course there would be innumerable schemes propounded. You would advocate one thing; the *Star*, no doubt, would advocate another, and the *Daily News* would hesitate about a third. The mere discussion would do immense good by the impetus it would give to municipal life and spirit in London. But the tangible good the funds themselves might do is greater still. There is much that can be done for the amelioration of the London masses by legislative and administrative machinery. But there is much also that lies beyond the range of the rates. Why should not all workmen's dwellings be provided with courtyards? all localities with halls and libraries? and every street with grassplots, yes and even with a stream of pure water running down the middle of it, as one sees in Tyrolese towns? This is the kind of direction in which I should like to see public charities applied. London is waking up," said Professor Stuart, in conclusion, "late in the day; it cannot hope to make such favourable terms now as it might have done years ago. But there are countervailing advantages. We can profit by the example of other towns, and learn by their experience. Yes; there is no reason, depend upon it, why we should not even now make London the finest and happiest town in the world."

One may doubt whether the stream of pure water will ever be seen flowing down Houndsditch or the Seven Dials. But it is certain that enthusiasm such as Professor Stuart's is as a cleansing and purifying influence in the turbid waters of political strife.

HOW THE WIND LISTED TO BLOW LAST YEAR.

OUR anemographic correspondent, Mr. V. C. Webb, of Croydon, again sends us his annual record, showing the number of days on which each wind prevailed during 1889:—



From this it will be seen that the days in 1889 with a tincture of north wind were 154; the bitter east blew on 117 days; whilst the soothing south and the genial west had it their own way on 124 and 221 days respectively.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

"Who is to be blamed?" is the question asked by the natural man after every calamity. The natural man is generally justified in his demand, and finds somewhere that some one blundered. But at the terrible calamity at Forest Gate every one seems to have done his duty. The managers had provided all the appliances, the superintendent and officers behaved like heroes. But there is a further question—namely, How did it happen that the school was so planned as to be a death-trap? Who is to be blamed for building a great structure with intricate passages and narrow staircases as the home for six hundred children? If the fire leads Guardians to substitute for such barracks, cottage homes of one story, then the twenty-six boys will not have died in vain.

Cottage homes for pauper children are good not in theory only; they have been proved good in practice also. The Kensington guardians and the Shoreditch guardians have put their children in villages, and they have in this followed the example of philanthropists who, at Melling long ago, built cottages instead of an asylum, and put over each cottage a mother to train the children. Examples of such village homes are common in England, but it is a question whether yet any board or committee has been bold enough in shaking itself free from the traditions of old institutions, with their great laundries, many officials, and red-tape administration. A village of cottages where the mother should have control of the children under her care, train them in simple cookery, washing, and dressmaking, and send them out to the Board school, would probably cost less to build and to manage than the great place which has been so nearly destroyed.

The speech by Professor Murray on the O'Shea case, which we report elsewhere, is very remarkable and significant. "A man accused is not necessarily guilty": that is of course the first thing to remember. But Professor Murray, proceeding to face the possibility that the accusation in this matter was true, said as follows:—

> After all, supposing what the Tories said was true, it did not ruin the cause of Home Rule. It was the sort of thing to which Ireland had been accustomed, to be betrayed by her leaders. Certainly, if the accusation was true, it amounted to betrayal. A man who had the destinies of a whole country in his hands; and played with them and threw them away, was a traitor to his country, as much as the old Irish leaders who were bribed with gold to betray their country.

Professor Murray's view of the matter, on the assumption that the accusation is true, is one which will be widely held both in Ireland and in Great Britain—and in both cases in precisely those quarters which are the strongholds of the Home Rule cause. Which fact only shows how cleverly planned was Captain O'Shea's blow, and how essential it is to have the blow parried with as little delay as possible.

The *Standard* is taken very bad again this morning. It is foaming at the mouth over the iniquities of the gas stokers in trying (and failing) to get other trades to back them up, and clamours incontinently for the re-imposition of the combination laws. Why in the world the *Standard* did not raise its outcry when the dockers succeeded rather than when the stokers have failed, we cannot imagine; it must be on the principle, we suppose, that it is only safe to kick a man when he is down. But does our contemporary really know what it asks? Suppose, for instance, the *Standard* were to raise its price to 2*d*., and were then to persuade the *Morning Post* to do the same, would it be ready to see the Legislature "resort to prompt measures" to suppress such a "monstrous combination"?

It is really time that somebody said an emphatic word to save political economy alike from its detractors and from its friends. Throughout the dock strike, and to a lesser degree during the present gas struggle, it has been too commonly assumed that "political economy" was all on the side of capital. It has been covered in consequence both with false blame (for bloated heartlessness) and with false praise (for sound common-sense). But the fact is that political economy, like everything else, has moved with the times, and that what Mr. Norwood blessed and his labourers cursed was the political economy not of to-day but of a generation ago.

There is a good illustration of this fact in the article which Professor J. Shield Nicholson (Examiner in Political Economy to the University of London) contributes to the new number of the *Contemporary* on "Profit-Sharing." The article was written "before the troubles in connection with the London gasworks had begun, and without the least idea that a scheme of 'profit-sharing' was to be brought forward to defeat the demands of the trade unions concerned in the struggle." Professor Nicholson's conclusions cannot, therefore, be accused of having been manufactured to meet a particular view of a particular case. But the whole drift of his historical inquiry into profit-sharing is this—that the system, laudable and hopeful as it is in itself, is bound to fail whenever and wherever it aims at "providing a substitute for the influence of the trade unions." So far, therefore, as Professor Nicholson's authority in the science goes, it would seem that political economy is on the side, not of Mr. Livesey, but of his locked-out gas-stokers.

Every one has read Dickens's famous description of the opium den in the "Mystery of Edwin Drood." This morning we have to include in our obituary the death of Ah Sing, the Chinese gentleman who kept it. Ah! Sing, thou hast found, too late, that Englishmen prefer to woo sweet oblivion in "four-half." This must be so, for poor Mr. Sing died of starvation. Mrs. Sing took in washing, and fought hunger for a long time. At last Sing died, preferring death to the workhouse. It is a pitiful story.

The *Times* finds Mr. Frederic Harrison's New Year's Address wholly "comic." To us, we must confess, it seems at least half tragic. Mr. Harrison, in spite of what to many of us seems inconsistent in his creeds and fantastic in his ceremonials, is a social enthusiast who fights bravely in the Service of Man. But if he is a good man, he is a good man fighting against adversity. There is something other surely than comic in the following confession which he made yesterday:—

> It was a remarkable fact, however, that whereas scores of social movements received in abundance money gifts and loans of valuable works, while polytechnic and other institutions had endowments and contributions almost forced upon them, no philanthropist was found to offer help to men who ventured on a new system of practice or belief.

Mr. Harrison's experience is not unique. It takes a soul to move a body and it takes a creed, more substantial than that of Comte, it seems, to extract a cent.

In connection with the interview with Professor Stuart reported in another column, it may be interesting to throw some light on a question which has sometimes been debated—namely, what was the origin of the so-called "London Programme"? Philosophically, of course, the origin of the programme lies in the obvious needs of London, and in the obvious opportunities which London obtained by the last Redistribution Bill for making those needs felt. But historically the first quarter, so far as we have been able to trace, in which an attempt was actually made to formulate the London Programme was the *Pall Mall Gazette* of rather more than four years ago. Early in November, 1885, when the General Election was pending, we drew up a circular headed "London questions," and submitted it to all the candidates in London then before the electors. It is in this circular that the germ of the London Programme is to be found.

On November 14, 1885, we published an article calling attention to the political questions which most vitally affected Londoners, and to the opportunity which London had then for the first time of making its voice felt. Three days later we returned to the subject of "London's Opportunity," and published the circular, referred to above, in which we had endeavoured to formulate London's demands. The programme included (1) the formation of a central municipality, with control of the police and powers to take over the gas and water companies, (2) leasehold enfranchisement, (3) the taxation of ground values, (4) the erection of workmen's dwellings by the municipality on land compulsorily purchased at an arbitration price. We did not (and do not) bind ourselves to the advocacy of these measures; our object, as we explained, was not so much to "run" any particular views as to define the questions which would inevitably come to the front as soon as London was really enfranchised. Judging from the London programme as actually launched some four years afterwards, our forecast seems to have been fairly accurate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROWNING'S "PIED PIPER."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—A good many of your readers may be interested in knowing that the account often given of R. Browning having added the "Pied Piper" at the last moment, to make up enough copy for a number of "Bells and Pomegranates," is strictly true. I possess the three first proofs of that (the third) number. The first ends with the lines to Abd-el-Kadr; the second has the "Pied Piper" ("written for and inscribed to Mr. C. the younger"). The "Mr. C." is corrected by Browning to "W. M." ("Mr. C. being, I presume, a printer's error for "McC."?) I have also a "Pied Piper" (he calls it "Hamelin") by Robert Browning's father; and a letter by him which he sent, with the poem, to the friend from whom my father had it, some forty years ago. In it he says: "Before I knew that Robert had begun the story of the 'Rats' I had contemplated a tale on the same subject, and proceeded with it as far as you see, but, on hearing that Robert had a similar one in hand, I desisted." This letter is dated March 2, 1843. A short time afterwards he sent the complete poem with this note at the end, "Written amidst all the bustle and interruption of the Consol (?) Office, March 17-18-19, 1843."—I am, Sir, yours truly,

"PICTOR IGNOTUS."

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN POLITICAL LIFE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The question which you have raised is a very important one, and deserves serious discussion. Mr. Gladstone may be conveniently dropped out of the controversy. His article is not on confession at all; it hardly touches the fringe of the question. The gist of your position is contained in the following words in to-day's *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

> Mr. MacColl, who is as keen a politician as he is a theologian, must be aware that not all the opinions of all the Hallams and Lewises who ever existed can make a Gladstonian declaration in favour of the confessional other than inconvenient—to use no stronger word—on the eve of a general election, when the battle must be won by the zeal and enthusiasm of Nonconformists, who will not have the confessional at any price.

Let us begin by disengaging the discussion of all irrelevant matter. It is not a question whether the Nonconformists will or will not have the confessional at any price. I am not aware that anybody has proposed to impose that or any religious practice upon them. The question is whether a public man is to be forbidden, under pain of political ostracism, to discuss academically any religious subject whatever. I maintain that the Nonconformists have politically no more to do with the religious opinions of Mr. Gladstone or any other public man than they have to do with his opinions on the differential calculus or the Homeric age, and that for any Liberal Nonconformist to maintain the contrary is to be recreant to the professions and traditions of the whole Nonconformist body. I challenge any Nonconformist in the realm to come forward in your columns and contradict me on that point. The Nonconformists have been advocates of religious freedom, and the abolition of all religious tests in civil and political life. They have succeeded in their crusade; but let me remind you what that success means. It means that they have no business to inquire whether a statesman is a Churchman or a Nonconformist, a Roman Catholic or a Swedenborgian, an Agnostic or a Buddhist. You tell us that the Nonconformists "will not at any price" have any man Prime Minister who may think that in some cases confession may be useful. In other words, you propose to exclude from the office of Prime Minister not only all Roman Catholics and some Anglicans, but a good many Nonconformists, including Methodists and the followers of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

But where are you to draw the line? If some Nonconformists are t erect the confessional into a test, why may not others make a test of Unitarianism, or Anabaptism, or Predestination, or Agnosticism? And why may not Roman Catholics make a test of the acceptance of confession or of the Infallibility of the Pope? Nonconformists do not possess a monopoly of conscience; others, too, have honest convictions. I am a Churchman, and I accept the policy of religious liberty with all its engagements. I don't object to a statesman, be he Conservative or Liberal, on the ground of his being a Nonconformist, a Roman Catholic, or an Agnostic. I defended publicly Mr. Bradlaugh's right to sit in the House of Commons, and was called an atheist for my pains. Whatever my private opinions may be, I accept accomplished facts, and I am not, moreover, afraid to stake the vitality of my religious principles in the struggle for existence on the law which ordains the survival of the fittest. For the Nonconformists to embark on the policy which you suggest would be to perpetuate a huge political apostasy. I believe that I represent their attitude better than you do. But we shall see.—I am, &c.,

MALCOLM MACCOLL.

December 31, 1889.

P.S.—When I wrote my first letter to you I had not read Mr. Gladstone's article. I have read it since, and I wish courteously to ask your permission to protest publicly against your declaration that the article is "a Gladstonian declaration in favour of the confessional." It does not deal with the confessional at all. But I wish to argue the question quite apart from Mr. Gladstone and the confessional, and my point is that neither the Nonconformists nor any other section of the public have any business with the religious opinions of our public men so long as our public men confine themselves to the unofficial discussion of their religious opinions. I should like to see a Nonconformist gainsay that proposition.

[Canon MacColl surely tries to prove too much. As a matter of opinion, does he hold that Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Mormonism would be a subject into which the electors had no right to be interested? And as a matter of law, does he hold that the Abolition of Tests would secure the succession to the Prince of Wales if he turned Papist? We need only add that we did not say (as Canon MacColl represents) "the Nonconformists will not at any price have any man Prime Minister who," &c. What we said was that they would not at any price have the confessional.—ED. *P.M.G.*]

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 6s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

OFFICER'S KIT: AS IT IS, AND AS IT MIGHT BE.

(BY A SUBALTERN.)

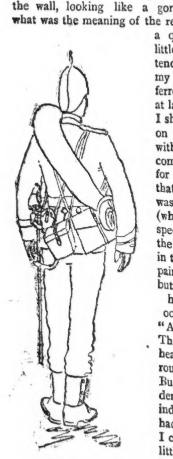
MY FIRST UNIFORM.

IN my present discontented frame of mind I feel quite angry when I think of how delighted I was with my first uniform. In my opinion at that time it was perfect, and I was only too ready to believe that it was becoming, as my mother and all my sisters assured me it was, and surely no one can accuse one's sisters of partiality; personally I find they are generally only too ready to point out any defects in my appearance. As I have just said, I considered it perfect, and thought that the only improvement possible would be a little more gold lace—say an inch or two more on my sleeve; and perhaps epaulettes would have compensated for the slenderness of my figure. My patrol jacket, facetiously called undress uniform, I also considered an excellent garment of its kind. How could I help looking martial when my chin was kept in mid air by the aid of a high and stiff collar fastened by three hooks and eyes? When I got into this garment I could not see my boots till I took it off again, and I was happy. I do not mean to imply that it rendered me unhappy to see my boots; far from it, for were they not "Wellingtons," their very name intimately associated with ideas of military glory, while in appearance they were all that could gratify the most rigid martinet? I liked my trousers too, there was something so uncivilian about them; in my gallant corps we wore straps (Heaven knows why, as we were infantry), consequently, whenever I sat down, I was reminded that I was a soldier, and at first really liked it.

As I was saying, my satisfaction lasted for some time, though I occasionally began to wonder. I began to wonder, for example, how I could defend myself with my sword if I had my patrol jacket on, as I found that at sword exercise it was a case of unhooking or splitting, and on active service an enemy might not allow me time to unhook, and it would be awkward to split with no tailor near. I also began to think that it was getting expensive to keep myself respectable; my patrol jacket, which I wore every day, was always coming to grief, the braid was always coming off, and it was constantly splitting somewhere; and tailors do charge such a lot for repairing uniform. But all this was nothing to my trouble with my tunic; for some little time it did very well, till the drill season wore on and the time came when I had to accompany my regiment on field days (we were then at Aldershot). I well remember my first field-day, it cost me quite twelve pounds. We were to parade in "field-day order with leggings," so I went out in my bright scarlet tunic, my crimson silk sash, my glittering helmet, which always gave me a headache, and the rest of my person quite comfortably clad in trousers, leggings, and laced boots. It was a hot, dusty day, and as we marched across the valley to the rendezvous we were enveloped in clouds of dust; then came a heavy shower, short and sweet; next we began firing blank cartridge, lots of smoke, more dust, then another heavy shower, and home again. Next day I nearly fainted when I saw my tunic; it was no longer scarlet, it was brick colour, with here and there claret-coloured stains. Of course I got a new one, and my servant said I could wear the old one at one or two more field-days, if no swells were coming down to see us, and then I could get it turned. Well, soon after this there was another field-day, and as the weather had been very showery, we were told to parade in rolled great coats; of course there is no way for an officer to carry a great coat but "en banderole," that is to say, rolled up like a horse-collar and put over his shoulder. Of all the ways of carrying a coat that is the most——: when I think of it I quite forget I am an officer and a gentleman. The other fellows were just as bad, and the language used about those rolled great coats was simply shocking.

IN FIELD-DAY ORDER.

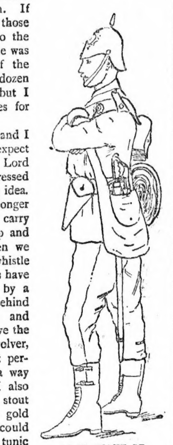
However, we survived it, and nothing new happened till a couple of months later, when, on coming home late from town, and looking at the "order book" lying on my table, I found the following order:—"The battalion will parade to-morrow morning at 8.30, as strong as possible, in field-day order, with rolled great coats and leggings, to practise outpost duties. The attention of officers is called to Section 14, Part VII., Infantry Drill." On reading this order I immediately recognized my old enemy, the rolled great coat. Looking round, I saw it, ready rolled by my servant, leaning against the wall, looking like a gorged boa-constrictor. I then wondered what was the meaning of the reference to the "Infantry Drill," and I felt a qualm of conscience as I reflected on the little study I had bestowed on that unpretending little volume. I ferreted it out of my bookcase and turned up the section referred to. After reading several moral maxims I at last realized the object of the reference and I shuddered. This is what I saw:—"Officers on outpost duty are to provide themselves with: field-glasses, a good watch, magnetic compass, map, memorandum-book, appliances for making a rough sketch." So this meant that in addition to my rolled great coat I was to carry somewhere about my person (where, I could not guess) all the articles specified above. Well, as it had to be done, the best thing to do was to look the matter in the face. I began an inventory. I had a pair of field-glasses—they weren't much good, but still they were undeniable field-glasses. had a watch, compass, map, memorandum-ook; but the last item bothered me. "Appliances for making a rough sketch." The word "rough" suited me. I knew in my heart it would be a rough sketch, a very rough sketch, so I could please them there. But what appliances should I require? Evidently paper, pencils, india-rubber (lots of india-rubber), and here I remembered that I had a prismatic compass and a clinometer, so I concluded to bring them along. I was a little hazy about their use, but I remembered it was to be a *rough* sketch, and I decided I was complete. Next morning I put my watch in the breast pocket of my tunic, my only pocket, and a very small one, I hung my prismatic compass by its sling over one shoulder, the clinometer over the other, the field-glasses over the same shoulder as the prismatic compass, the sketching case over the same as the clinometer; the magnetic compass (which had no sling) I tied round my waist with a bit of string, and the map and memorandum-book I stuffed into the breast of my tunic, till I looked more like a pouter pigeon than ever. I crowned the edifice with my rolled great coat, and then discovered that it would take about a quarter of an hour, sitting down, to get at my watch. I thought how lucky it was that we were not going on active service, as I should have had to carry, in addition, a revolver and ammunition, a water-bottle and haversack. As I walked out of my room I broke an ornament or two and upset a lamp, but hurried on to parade to the best of my ability, as the officers' call had already gone. I would rather not say what happened on parade. I heard remarks about Christmas trees, and saw to my surprise that the other fellows did not seem to have observed, in the conscientious manner I had, Section 14, Part VII., Infantry Drill.



ON OUTPOST DUTY.

The colonel was very unkind, I believe he thought I was trying to pull his leg, and nearly put me under arrest. As it was I had to take off all my ornaments and then run half way across the Long Valley to catch up the battalion. If the colonel didn't want me to carry all those articles why did he put in the reference to the "Infantry Drill"? The adjutant said he was not alluding to that, but to the rest of the section, which contains about half a dozen more pages of instructions on outposts, but I had never got further than the "appliances for making a rough sketch."

However, all this has made me think, and I would like to know how the authorities expect us to carry all these things. I wish Lord Wolseley would send us down a man dressed up with them all on, so as to give us an idea. We all hope that the great coats will no longer be worn "en banderole." Why mayn't we carry our coats as Tommy does his, rolled up and fastened to the back of our belts; then we could carry a pouch belt with the whistle on it (I forgot to mention that we always have to wear a whistle, fastened to a button by a bit of red string), and with the pouch behind fitted to hold field-glasses, compass, and sketching materials. We should still have the map, memorandum-book, watch, revolver, haversack, and water-bottle to carry; but perhaps some clever person might invent a way of carrying them with some comfort. I also wish the authorities would let us wear a stout Norfolk jacket of scarlet serge, with no gold lace and plenty of roomy pockets. We could still keep the tight, padded, and expensive tunic for State occasions, and wear the Norfolk jacket on active service and in peace manœuvres.



AS IT MIGHT BE.

I think, after what I have told you, you can hardly wonder that I am at last discontented with my present uniform; but I am really afraid we shall never get it changed, as I hear that the military tailors are, to a man, dead against reform.

"ACROBATS AND MOUNTEBANKS."*

THIS book will prove of remarkable interest to those who are at all inquisitive about the inner life of acrobats, equestrians, animal trainers, and those ladies and gentlemen who appear to make very handsome incomes from the exhibition of their unusual and varied talents. There is always much curiosity about the inner life of these artists, which of recent years has been gratified from time to time in the form of interviews and similar forms of journalism. But interviews are, alas! ephemeral. The butterflies of literature, they live but their little day and are no more. This handsome volume has, we take it, come to stay, and if it were a little less sumptuous and very much less expensive, we fancy it would achieve a very considerable popularity. The illustrations are remarkably good. Every page of the book is interesting, and many of them are thrilling. If you wish your blood curdled (which is not probable, perhaps, in this icy weather), you have only to turn to the chapters on lion-taming. If you wish for curiosities, read the account of the wedding of a famous lion-tamer's daughter. "Besides a bag of gold crowns that glittered brilliantly in the sunshine, the youthful bride entered her new home with a dowry of four lions. A friend of the family had offered her a small panther from Java as a wedding present. Her godfather had given her two rattlesnakes, and the bridegroom's brother had added to these gifts an adult rabbit without any hair." It is often said by the scoffer that the shilling shockist invents his situations under the influence of deep draughts of alcohol. The literary excellence of the visions he sees and describes, in consequence, is governed, say the scoffers, by the quality of the alcohol. But the story of the skeleton of Mr. Walter, as related in this book, disproves in our opinion the calumnies of the cynics. Walter is a man-serpent, or boneless being, who, being addicted to gambling, gets a post-obit on his bones. That a boneless man should be able to make money out of the sale of his bones seems odd, but the term "boneless," applied to acrobats, does not mean that they have no bones, but that their bones are in an elastic state. In any case, Walter, the boneless man, sold his skeleton to a doctor for a thousand pounds, to be delivered up when he broke his neck. We give in the extract the author's account of his interview with Mr. Walter:—

> The serpent-man rose, went to his bed, and, stooping down, he drew a long narrow oak box from under it. An address was painted in large black letters upon this queer violin-case—
>
> Dr. ———
>
> ———
>
> London.
>
> The acrobat raised the lid, and I saw that the box was empty. "This," he said, "is my coffin; I always travel with it. Now, when I break my neck, I shall be hurriedly embalmed and packed into it. You see this paper gummed inside the box? it contains instructions from the doctor himself written in four languages for the undertakers who will lay me out. Look, here are the directions." The serpent-man stooped down with the lamp in his hand; I knelt down beside him, and read—"The persons who place the acrobat, J. H. Walter, in this coffin are begged to inject a solution of chloride of mercury and acetic acid into his veins, according to the method used by the American, Doctor Ure. In default of the above, an injection of about four quarts and a half of sulphate of zinc may be used. The latter is even preferable if the coffin will be more than forty days on the road."

The book is published at a most opportune moment, for London is crowded with the curios of the circus.

---

* "Acrobats and Mountebanks." By Hugues le Roux and Jules Garnier. Translated from the French by A. P. Morton, with 233 Illustrations. (Chapman and Hall.)

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

ASTOR, W. W. "Sforza: a Story of Milan." (Ward and Downey.)
[A novel in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 282.]
FIGARO EXPOSITION, 1889. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
[The English Edition. 4to. Pp. 144. Illustrations.]
MAXWELL GRAY. "Westminster Chimes, and other Poems." (Kegan Paul.)
[Cloth. Pp. 202. Price 5s.]

THE NIGER COMPANY AND ITS CRITICS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

THE German attack on the Royal Niger Company is being followed up by criticism in the English press. The Foreign Office has at present under its consideration the question of the future government of the Oil Rivers district, and one of the solutions suggested is the extension of the charter of the Niger Company over this territory. Apparently objections are entertained to this proposal in certain quarters, and hence the correspondence in question. The Governor and Council of the Niger Company have drawn up a memorandum in reply to the German White-book; but, as this is too elaborate and detailed for the general reader, a representative called at the offices on the Embankment so as to get at the salient facts and present them in more compact form. Sir George Taubman-Goldie, the Deputy-governor, was somewha treluctant to enter upon the subject on the back of the official deliverance, but consented to answer such questions as were put.

"Is it the case that you are asking the Government to extend your charter over the neighbouring Oil Rivers?"—"Both Lord Aberdare and I have repeatedly and publicly stated that all the company did was to endorse a petition to Lord Salisbury which was made by a number of merchants representing seven-eighths of the trade of the Oil Rivers that those regions should be put under our charter. Our contradiction is always ignored, and the falsehood repeated that, not contented with the extensive regions now under our control, we are urging the British Government to hand the Oil Rivers over to us."

"Yet from what you say those engaged in the trade favour the extension?"—"It was so at the time of the petition in October, 1888. What the opinion may be now I don't know."

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN ATTACKS.

"Is there any connection between the English and German attacks on the company?"—"Decidedly. Prince Bismarck told the Hamburg deputies in the Reichstag that the most effective way to attack the company was through the English press, and the two attacks are undoubtedly bound up together. The whole attack has come from the Hamburg deputies, who want to put pressure upon the German Government. The German interest in the West Coast trade is centered in the spirit traffic, and the attitude of the Niger Company is naturally resented. From a third of the territories under our control spirits are absolutely excluded; we have expressed the intention of prohibiting them in another third; and in the third near the coast where it is impossible to prevent smuggling through the creeks, there are high duties and licences. The present import of spirits is insignificant; in former times it was four or five times as great. Pray remember that in this connection, we don't claim to be philanthropists or moral reformers, or teetotallers, or even advocates of temperance for its own sake. What we do is on economic grounds. The liquor traffic tends to hinder the development of progressive trade and agriculture and the introduction of industries, and so we restrict it, and hope ultimately to abolish it. We represent shareholders of varied ideas, and it is not our business to put forward any other view than that."

"Hence you would favour its prohibition over the whole country?"—"Yes; and if France, Germany, and Portugal agreed with Great Britain it would be possible to prohibit the importation of liquors into West Africa from Senegambia to the Cape of Good Hope. The alternative course is that these Powers should agree to impose uniform high duties and require retail licences."

THE DUTIES LEVIED.

"It is charged against you that you levy exceptionally heavy duties."—"There are no import duties except on spirits, war materials, salt, and tobacco. All useful goods constituting the chief articles of trade, such as cottons, woollens, silks, earthenware, metals, and miscellaneous articles, are duty free. The high duty on spirits, guns, and powder has so diminished their import that the revenue from these sources is small. The company has, therefore, to rely upon export duties for the payment of its administrative expenses. There are no internal taxes, everything being raised by import and export duties and licences to non-native traders. We are not allowed by the British Government to make one shilling of profit out of these duties, all of which have to be expended on administrative purposes. The company, of course, has to pay the same duties as other traders. Complete equality exists, therefore, between the company and other traders in respect to commerce. This administrative revenue is far smaller in comparison to the extent of the territory occupied than that of the neighbouring British colonies on the sea coast, and it must be remembered that the territories of the company being mainly in the interior of Africa, we cannot rely, like the colonies, upon the naval force of Great Britain. The natives on the coast know that as a last resort the overpowering force of the Empire can be brought against them, and so they keep the peace, but the natives in the interior know that they are safe. To administer the Niger territories in the more official manner followed in the Crown colonies a revenue ten times greater than the present would be barely sufficient."

"As a trading company, is it the case that you are making competition impossible?"—"Up to the time of the Berlin Conference the company pursued the policy of absorbing all the trade—that is to say, by amalgamating with or buying up competitors, so as to enable the charter to be issued. After the granting of the charter three years ago two important British firms commenced trading. They have lately extended their operations, showing that they are carrying on their trade successfully. At the time of the charter we had the whole trade; now we have fourteen-fifteenths. The volume of trade has naturally increased since the charter was granted, and the operations of these two companies show that the field is open."

THE DEPORTED GERMAN TRADER.

"The Germans complain that you deported a trader of their nationality."—"The German Consul, whose report we have answered in our memorandum, stated that the deportation of Herr Hoenigsberg seemed to be a kind of revenge on the part of the company. Now, as a matter of fact, he was deported after a careful trial before the late Sir James Marshall, who was at that time Chief Justice of the company, but who had been very well known as Chief Justice of the British Gold Coast Colony. It is inconceivable that he should have been actuated by the motives suggested by the German Consul. Hoenigsberg was condemned for intrigues which endangered the whole European community. He had been most kindly treated by the company, which saved him from heavy loss by carrying his goods for him when he lost his only launch. Excepting this man no German trader has ever done business in the territory of the company since the first discovery of the Lower Niger, sixty years ago. Hoenigsberg is now agent at Lagos of the spirit distillers of Hamburg."

CHARTERED COMPANY VERSUS CROWN COLONY.

"The case of Crown Colony versus Chartered Company is, I see, again illustrated by Lagos versus the Niger Territories, and not to the advantage of the latter."—"The statement that the charter seems to hang like a blight over the Niger Territories is ridiculous, in view of the rapid development taking place there. It is not true that the natives are sullen and discontented, or that the trade is stationary. The assertion that in the neighbouring Crown colony of Lagos trade increases by leaps and bounds is extraordinary, in face of the statistics from 1878 to 1887 inclusive, published in the Colonial Office List for 1889. The imports into Lagos in 1878 were £483,623, and they had fallen in 1887 to £415,343. The exports from Lagos in 1878 were £577,336, and in 1887 had fallen to £491,469. These are indeed leaps and bounds, but downwards."

"You would, of course, not object to an extension of your charter?"—"Personally I should be very pleased to see the extension, because it would give the company a better frontier and would lead to the pacification and settlement of troublesome inland regions lying outside of the company's present territories. The company has wisely kept itself neutral in this question. Allow me to add that I do not believe that the attacks on the company are really aimed so much against it as against the extension of its charter or the granting of a separate charter to the Oil Rivers, the fear being lest the anti-liquor policy should be adopted by a chartered company there instead of the policy followed in the colony of Lagos. When it was ceded to the British Crown the liquor traffic of Lagos was very trifling, and now over 1,000,000 gallons of Hamburg spirits are imported annually."

HUDSON BROTHERS,

Provision Merchants,

During the rebuilding of more extensive premises, are carrying on business TEMPORARILY at

56, Ludgate Hill, City,

TWO DOORS BELOW THEIR OLD PREMISES.

STILTON CHEESE, YORK HAMS, &c.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written by Harry Nicholls and Augustus Harris, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. Augustus Harris in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself, Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (Limited). Managing Director, Henry J. Leslie. TO-NIGHT at 7.15, a grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by Richard Henry. The lyrics by Clement Scott. Invented and produced by Charles Harris. Musical Director, Mr. Edward Solomon. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially engaged for the part of Cinderella) and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 6.45. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. MORNING PERFORMANCES of CINDERELLA will be given on SATURDAY NEXT and every day next week. Seats may now be secured. Doors open 1.0, commence at 1.30.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears, 30 Clowns 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies. Gou-Gou and his Wonderful Pig, Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena; TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6*d.* to £4 4*s.* Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS; OR, THE KING OF BARATARIA, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Doors open at 8.

SAVOY THEATRE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE of "THE GONDOLIERS" EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for a series of six weeks' Farewell Performances prior to his departure for Australia.—TO-NIGHT, LAST 2 NIGHTS, A BROKEN SIXPENCE. At 8.15, DOT (CALEB PLUMMER, Mr. J. L. Toole). THE STEEPLECHASE, OR TOOLE IN THE PIGSKIN. Doors open at 7, commence at 7.30. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE of DOT, SATURDAY NEXT. Open at 1.30, commence at 2. SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, for Six Nights only, PAUL PRY and DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Box-office open daily 10 to 6.

LYRIC THEATRE, Shaftesbury-avenue, Piccadilly-circus.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR, by H. P. Stephens and Edward Solomon. Preceded at 7.40 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M., Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.—Mr. F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with Mendelssohn's incidental music,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MATINEES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, SATURDAY (Jan. 4), WEDNESDAY (Jan. 8), and EVERY FOLLOWING SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY till further notice. Doors open at 2, commence 2.30, overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinees. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. Jalland.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT. Grand Organ Organ Recitals. The Cannibals from Tierra del Fuego, Beckwith's Aquatic Entertainment, at 5.25 and 9.35. Dr. Carver, the Champion Shot, at frequent intervals. "Carmen" on view all day. The Building heated all day, rendering it the most comfortable lounge in London.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Sam Lockhart's six extraordinary and wonderful performing Elephants, just arrived from the Continent. Especially and exclusively engaged at an enormous cost.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Menotti on the High Wire, the Athos Troupe, Mr. Kelson Trueman, the Brothers Beiso, the Kellino Troupe, Ottaway and Pepper, the Four Gartos, La Petite Bertoto, the Regal Aerial Aquariatos, Professor Cross, the Sisters de la Pierre, &c., &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully quaint." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "Not a dull moment." "Big success." DAILY, at 3. TWICE on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 7.30. Seats, 1*s.* to 5*s.*, exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by Horace Lennard. Invented and produced by Oscar Barrett.

GREAT CENTRAL HALL, HOLBORN.—Proprietor, Mr. W. T. Purkiss. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, with POPULAR PROMENADE SMOKING CONCERTS. Grand Orchestra—Conductor, Mr. J. A. Hamilton. Vocalists:—Miss Veldeck Hall, Miss Grace Harlington, Mr. Donell Balfe, and Mr. Wilford Morgan. Master Ellis, the great Solo-Cornet. Old Favourite Glees and Selections. A picked and efficient chorus, and other attractions. Promenade 6*d.* Balcony 1*s.* The Hall warmed and Carpeted throughout.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO, Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER, who has also arranged the foreground. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. Entrance 1*s.* AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODELS OF GEORGE AUGUSTA SALA, P. T. BARNUM, and JOHN BURNS. Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities of all ages and nations. Monster Lucky Tub, free prizes to all children. Priceless collection of Napoleonic Relics. New Smoking and Reading Rooms, luxuriously furnished. Organ Recitals at 12, 2 and 6 o'clock. Orchestra from 3 to 5 and 7.30 to 10 P.M. Admission 1*s.* Children under 12 6*d.* Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. Mrs. Maybrick now added. Richard Pigott, the Forger. CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

NIAGARA IN LONDON.

COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, original effects by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Pleasant Lounge, Music, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors. NOTICE.—TO-DAY—Opening of Subterranean Fairy Forest of Christmas Trees. Free Gifts to Children. No Extra Charge.

THE QUEEN AND THE DRAMA.

The Queen is taking the liveliest interest in the preparation of the theatrical performances which are shortly to be given at Osborne. Her Majesty testifies her interest by attending all the rehearsals, which thus become a rather trying ordeal for the young and unfledged actors who have the honour of stumbling through their parts in the august presence.

FRENCH PLAYS AT HER MAJESTY'S.

At Her Majesty's Theatre there will be a season of French plays in May, and afterwards one of Italian opera. Both will be under the direction of M. Mayer, who has engaged Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt for the French plays, and is at present collecting a strong troupe of operatic artistes.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Alterations will be introduced in the regulations for the Cambridge Local Examinations to be held in December next and subsequently. A larger number of marks than heretofore will be allotted for proficiency in natural science. The requirements in chemistry and botany will be extended, and will be more clearly indicated in the syllabus.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

The *Freeman's Journal* says:—The resignation of Mr. Justice O'Hagan on the eve of the Report of the Land Commission is ominous. It is notorious that a scheme is in the air for suppressing the Commission.

THE PROPOSED THAMES TOLL BRIDGE ABANDONED.

It is understood that the scheme, of which notice was given last November, for the construction of a new bridge across the river Thames between Cubitt Town, Poplar, and Park-row, Greenwich, has been abandoned.

IN THE EVENT OF A NORTH LONDON GAS STRIKE

In view of the possibility of the gas stokers in North London being "called out," the company have placed 4,000 beds in their works at Beckton for the accommodation of new comers.

A BRAVE BOY.

The gallantry and death of Hugo Greve, at the age of sixteen, are worthy to be placed on record. The boy rescued four companions who had fallen through some ice at Hamburg, but was himself drowned.

At a meeting of the Oxford County Council yesterday it was decided to open the Public Library on Sundays.

Mr. Augustus Harris yesterday signed a contract with the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, renting that building for ten weeks of Italian Opera, commencing in May.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines, and at Messrs. Hachette's chief Railway Bookstalls in France.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

```
BBBB     A      RRRR   NN    N   U     U   M       M   " SSS
B   B   A A     R   R  N N   N   U     U   MM     MM   ' S
BBBB   A   A    RRRR   N  N  N   U     U   M M   M M     SSS
B   B  AAAAA    R  R   N   N N    U   U    M  MM   M        S
BBBB   A    A   R   R  N    NN     UUU     M   M   M     SSS
```

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, fully and successfully inaugurated at OLYMPIA.

COSTLY, Extensive, Magnificent, and Varied ADDITIONS to

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome, universally pronounced by hundreds of thousands of captivated spectators the most tremendous and glorious dramatic, pantomimic, terpsichorean, musical, classic, and scenic spectacle ever produced. New and Colossal Pageants, Dances, Scenes, Fetes, and Pastimes, Elephant, Roman Bareback Standing and Pedestrian Races, Olympian Wrestling, Gladiatorial Combats, Picturesque Martial Evolutions, 1,200 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Giant Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hundred theatres, and which scores the amusement triumph of all time.

THE TWELVE UNITED GREATEST SHOWS ON EARTH.—A Holiday Fairy Realm for the Children.—Curious Human Creatures and Creations. A Brilliant Combination of Five Circuses. A Grated Jungle of Wild, Savage Beasts. Funniest Quadrupeds. The Mid-air Realm of Most Intrepid Acts. The Hippodrome of Every Thrilling Race. Magic Illusions. Equestrian Kings of Every Noted School. Startling Displays of Oriental Skill. Performing Lions, Tigers, Bears, Wolves, Hyenas, Leopards, and Panthers. The Biggest Herds of Wisest Elephants. The monster unit of a hundred shows. The family resort for every class. Where learning wears a most attractive face, and refinement everywhere presides. Where thousands flock, not once but many times. Where every child should spend a holiday. Which every one should visit here and now. Because it will exhibit nowhere else, and its great London season will be brief.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M. 2,231 seats in amphitheatre at 1*s.*, 1,353 in balcony at 2*s.*, 2,160 in balcony at 3*s.*, 674 in upper dress circle at 4*s.*, 1,407 stalls at 5*s.*, 615 stalls at 6*s.*, 35 boxes (six seats) at two guineas, or single seats in them at 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 36 boxes (six seats), at three guineas, or single seats in them at 10*s.* 6*d.* With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1*s.* and 2*s.* seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Tree's, 23, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At the Afternoon Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in shilling seats. Afternoon performances most desirable for ladies and children, as they are equally complete and less crowded.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every comfort, even during the holiday rush. A numbered coupon is given every person for a reserved chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

FOURTH EDITION.

A BELGIAN ROYAL PALACE BURNED.

A LADY'S MAID BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire broke out at a quarter-past two yesterday afternoon at the Royal Castle of Laeken. When the first news reached Brussels, the King and Queen were holding the New Year's Reception at the Palace, but the ceremony was immediately suspended, and her Majesty left at once for the scene of the disaster, where she arrived only to witness the complete destruction of the Castle.

Princess Clementine was taking lunch with her governess, Mdlle. Drancourt, at the time of the outbreak, and succeeded in escaping, but Mlle. Drancourt returned to her apartments to secure some articles of value, and was suffocated in the attempt. The only persons in the Castle when the alarm was raised were the Princess, her governess, and a lady attendant.

The flames spread with such rapidity to all parts of the Castle that very little could be saved. The Queen's apartments suffered the most of all, their contents being burned. Her Majesty is deeply grieved at the death of her daughter's governess, as well as at the destruction of all the souvenirs of her son, who died at the age of twelve, and of those of her other children, which she had carefully preserved.

Nearly all the pictures, some of which were of great value, the Gobelins tapestries, worth several million francs, and the great library of the Castle have all been destroyed. The King expressed particular anxiety about the magnificent pieces of sculpture in the Rotunda, but little hope is entertained of saving them. The extensive greenhouses and stables have been preserved.

The plate was saved, but all the Royal Art collections were destroyed, together with many other precious articles, and the loss of property is immense. The King and Queen and the Princess Clémentine, after watching the sad spectacle for some time, returned to Brussels.

The Castle of Laeken was used as a residence by Napoleon I., and great alterations and improvements were made in the building under Leopold I. and Leopold II.

A Central News telegram from Brussels to-day says:—It is now known that nothing has been saved from the flames at the Royal Palace of Laeken except the library of books and some of the valuable plate. Two firemen were injured during the conflagration. The body of the Princess Clémentine's governess has not been found.

THE ANARCHY IN CRETE.

Consul Biliotti and Captain Brenton, of the torpedo cruiser *Fearless*, have returned from their tour of inspection in the provinces of Rethymo and Opokerona. The general tenor of their report is said to be entirely adverse to the statements put forward by the Government in the Memorandum dated October 8.

STARTLING INCIDENT AT THE QUIRINAL.

The King's New Year receptions at the Quirinal yesterday were marked by a startling incident, which for some time was the cause of great excitement in the neighbourhood of the Palace. While the municipal deputations who had paid their respects and congratulations to his Majesty were leaving the Palace, a shabbily-dressed individual stepped forward and with violence threw against the wall a small box. The fellow was instantly seized by those near him, and everybody fell back in expectation of an explosion. Happily the box, although believed to be full of explosive matter, fell harmless to the ground, and it was picked up by a policeman. The man was taken before the chief of police and interrogated, but he refused to gave any account of himself, and his identity has not yet been established. It is expected that he will turn out to be a madman.

THE SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

The steamship *Strabo*, which has just arrived at New York from Brazil, confirms (a Central News telegram says) previous reports received from similar sources as to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere in the Republic. Everything, it is stated, is outwardly quiet, but this is attributed to the fact that the Provisional Government has control of the army, which overawes the inhabitants. Nobody, however, has faith in the self-constituted governors, and every one is waiting for others to initiate a genuine Republican movement that shall establish a popular government and inspire the confidence of all classes. Troops constantly patrol the streets of Rio de Janeiro calling "All's well," and warning any suspected person that he will instantly be shot if he attempts any disturbance or instigates others to insubordination.

KRUPPS FOR THE DEFENCE OF SMYRNA.

A correspondent writes from Smyrna that the new fortifications for the defence of that port are now completed, and have been recently armed with Krupp guns of heavy calibre. Extensive barracks and cantonments for a considerable body of troops are also being constructed in the neighbourhood of the city. He also states that some of the redifs who recently mutinied in Crete and were sent back to Smyrna from that island, having escaped from the prison in which they were confined, have taken to brigandage in the interior.

Alderman Daniel Horgan (Nationalist) was installed as Mayor of Cork yesterday, Dr. Tanner, M.P., having declined to accept the office.

THE SPREAD OF THE INFLUENZA.

THE PREMIER'S CONDITION.—HERR RICHTER ATTACKED.

The Prime Minister passed a good night on Tuesday, and yesterday morning there was a decided abatement in the feverish symptoms. He felt stronger, and the improvement was maintained throughout the day. Lord Salisbury for the first time for a week took solid nourishment freely, and exercised himself by walking up and down some of the corridors of the house. He enjoyed some good sleep after six o'clock, and on the doctors arriving was not awakened. Dr. Douglas Powell sleeps to-night at Hatfield, and the patient is receiving every possible attention. It is said that the medical attendants are satisfied with the progress made. Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales are frequently informed of the condition of the patient, and the members of the Cabinet are most solicitous as to his progress. All Lord Salisbury's family are at Hatfield for the New Year's festivities. He passed a very good night, and no immediate danger is apprehended. The Hon. Eric Barrington and Mr. Schomberg McDonnell, his private secretaries, were with the Prime Minister yesterday, and all business of pressing importance is attended to. All the Ambassadors at the Court of St. James's have telegraphed expressing their regret at the Premier's illness, and similar expressions have been communicated from the Courts of foreign countries, including Portugal and France. As Lord Salisbury's family do not consider his state serious, the tenants' ball was held last night in the ballroom at Hatfield House, the only noticeable precautions adopted being that carriages setting down were not allowed to pass up to the front entrance, over which are situate Lord Salisbury's private rooms.

On inquiry at Hatfield this morning it was ascertained that Lord Salisbury had passed a good night, and was decidedly better.

Mrs. Bancroft, who has been suffering from influenza, is somewhat better, but still extremely weak.

The outbreak of the new epidemic in Dr. Barnardo's London institutions is so severe, and has affected so many of the inmates, that the New Year's fête arranged for Wednesday must be postponed to a later date.

Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, who has been ill with influenza for a fortnight, has left London for the Continent in order to recruit his strength.

Among other public men attacked with the disease is Mr. Heneage, M.P., who is confined to his bed by a severe attack, but it is reassuring to know that the worst stage of the malady has been passed, and that unless a relapse should take place the right hon. gentleman will soon be convalescent. There are five other members of Mr. Heneage's family suffering from influenza.

The influenza epidemic has appeared in Dublin. About sixty officials of the Post Office are invalided, and there is a considerable number of cases in private families. At present the malady is of a mild type. Several cases, it is said, have also occurred at the Canterbury Barracks.

The Paris letter carriers have paid a heavy tribute to the epidemic. The delay in the delivery of letters is occasioning very serious inconvenience and causes universal complaint. So far as individual observation goes (writes a correspondent), the epidemic shows no sign of subsiding. Among its latest victims is one of Lord Lytton's children, Viscount Knebworth, who has rather a sharp attack. Mr. Le Poer Trench, First Secretary of her Majesty's Embassy in Berlin, was one of the first people in Berlin to suffer from the influenza when it broke out in November, and the attack in his case proved very severe. He was laid up during the first three weeks of December, after which an improvement set in, and he went to Dresden for a change of air. He is now convalescent, and has resumed his duties. The influenza is spreading in Saxony, and has attacked Alsace-Lorraine. The number of influenza patients in Stuttgardt exceeds 6,000. The influenza still continues to spread in Vienna. Among the latest patients are Count Szögyenyi, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the well-known musical conductor, Herr Richter. The mortality in Vienna is usually only forty per day, but since the influenza has lost its benignant character the daily death-roll has risen to one hundred and ten. The influenza made its first appearance in Athens a few days ago. It is of a mild or benignant character. The mortality in Madrid continues to be heavy. The influenza at Barcelona is assuming a more severe form than hitherto. The influenza is spreading in Messina, Verona, and Modena.

MR. PARNELL'S POSITION.

The *Birmingham Post* London correspondent writes:—It has been arranged by the solicitors engaged in the O'Shea divorce case that the citations upon Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea shall be served this week. In all likelihood Mr. Parnell will attend for this purpose at the office of his solicitors in Ely-place, and the citation for Mrs. O'Shea may reach her at Eltham. In common law and chancery cases a citation may be served through an intermediary, but in divorce proceedings the service must be personal. The serving of the citation is, of course, a purely preliminary matter in divorce procedure, and with every expedition it is hardly likely—especially having in view the crowded state of the courts—that a trial of the cause can be reached under four months.

It is reported that it is exceedingly doubtful whether, owing to the pressure in the Divorce Court, the case will be reached before Easter.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says the statement that Mr. Parnell has decided not to appear in Parliament pending the trial of Captain O'Shea's petition, and that the leadership of the Irish party will devolve on Mr. Justin McCarthy, is totally devoid of foundation.

According to the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Parnell will attend a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party to be held shortly before the meeting of Parliament, and deny to the full the allegations involved in Captain O'Shea's petition.

After the installation of the Mayor of Limerick yesterday, a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell was passed, one Conservative member dissenting.

A NOTABLE SPEECH BY PROFESSOR MURRAY.

Speaking at a Liberal Association soirée at Brampton on Monday night, Professor Murray, of Glasgow, the son-in-law of the Countess of Carlisle, referred to the blow the Liberal party had just sustained, or was in danger of sustaining, owing to the attack on the character of Mr. Parnell. He should not have mentioned it, but he had just one thing to say which might be of some comfort to the Liberal Association. The first fact to remember was the fact that had been stamped on their memory by Mr. Pigott—that a man accused was not necessarily guilty. Some months ago, when he was making inquiries in Ireland about a number of things, he had heard this accusation brought against Mr. Parnell. He made inquiries in Dublin from various people, who professed to have no knowledge on the subject; they told him the best place where he could get information would be at the house of a certain Unionist priest—one of the very few priests in Ireland who were Unionists—who lived at Arklow, close to Mr. Parnell's estate. He went to Arklow and stayed for some days; and questioned the priest about the affair. The priest confessed that he thought there was no shadow of foundation for the story. (Cheers.) That was not conclusive, but he merely gave it for what it was worth. It had brought him comfort, and he thought it worth mentioning to them. (Cheers.) But after all, supposing that what the Tories said was true, it did not ruin the cause of Home Rule. It was the sort of thing to which Ireland had been accustomed, to be betrayed by her leaders. Certainly, if the accusation was true, it amounted to betrayal. A man who had the destinies of a whole country in his hands and played with them and threw them away was a traitor to his country, as much as the old Irish leaders who were bribed with gold to betray their country. It was rather hard. Since the death of O'Connell, even to the last, the Irish had been betrayed. They had had Shea, who had been led away by ambition; Plunket, led away by prospects of English office; and Butt, who had also been led away. Then they got exactly what they wanted. A man of iron will and courage which nothing could daunt, of a power of organization that was perhaps unrivalled by all the statesmen of this country, and united with that a calmness which dominated the hot-headed Irish whom he led, an enthusiasm which was all the deeper because it ran still, he led his party to a pinnacle of success which had never been before approached. It would, indeed, be a tremendous loss if the party lost that man. (Hear, hear.) But the blow they had struck had been struck too late. (Hear, hear.) Home Rulers were already on the rising tide. (Cheers.) They were already afloat, and if they lost their marvellously great leader they would have to fall back upon some of the other Irish leaders in whom the people had every confidence—William O'Brien, John Dillon, or Mr. Healy. (Cheers.) With three such men to guide the Irish party, with the Liberal party in England triumphing as it had been triumphing at the present day, there was no need to despair, even if Mr. Parnell's character was blasted, as his enemies had tried to blast it and failed before. (Cheers.)

PANIC IN A PARIS THEATRE.

A terrible panic was narrowly averted at the Comédie Française yesterday afternoon. A matinée of "Hamlet" was in progress, and being a holiday the theatre was crowded. As the play proceeded rumours that a fire had broken out behind the scenes circulated among the audience, and the growing alarm was increased when it became known that several fire engines had dashed up to the place, and were at the moment in the adjoining street. Many people made for the doors, but fortunately more kept their seats, and on the announcement that there was not the reported fire calm was restored, and the performance proceeded.

Owing to this morning's thaw the ice on pools in and around London has become rotten.

MR. HUGH PRICE HUGHES IN DEFENCE OF MR. GLADSTONE.

The *Methodist Times*, the organ of Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, in a note on Mr. Gladstone's *Merry England* article, says:—The important point is the fact that Mr. Gladstone had not read the article since its appearance forty-five years ago; and that he deliberately omitted it from the papers which he republished as "Gleanings," a few years ago. *The Tablet* was, therefore, entirely misinformed when it supposed that the present republication took place with the full and deliberate authority of Mr. Gladstone. What Mr. Gladstone believed forty-five years ago, when he knew nothing of Evangelical Nonconformity, is of no public importance to anybody. What he believes and publicly teaches to-day is a matter of great and serious importance. If Mr. Gladstone, on his eightieth birthday, had publicly instituted a disparaging comparison between John Wesley and John Newman it would have been necessary to call attention to some indisputable facts. If, in his present responsible position, he had argued that confession, penance, and priestly absolution were necessary to the development of the highest Christian character, it would have been a public duty to examine that statement in the light of Scripture and of history. But Mr. Gladstone, it now appears, has done nothing of the kind. We are all spared the exceedingly ungrateful task of religious controversy with one so revered. *The Tablet* has had a moment of false joy, *Merry England* has had a valuable advertisement, and, as the French say, the incident is closed.

BURNING OF A THEATRE.

A Zurich telegram to Reuter says:—The theatre in this city was completely destroyed by fire last night. The audience were all saved. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

THE ALLEGED INTIMIDATION AT CREWE.

The following handbill has been published and circulated at Crewe:—"An indignation meeting of the employés of the London and North Western Railway Company will be held in the town hall, Crewe, on Thursday, January 2, 1890, for the purpose of protesting against the unjust and untrue accusations made against the directors, and especially the officials of the London and North Western Railway Company locomotive department, Crewe works. Chair to be taken at 7.30 prompt by Mr. S. Arrowsmith."

A MOTHER KICKED TO DEATH.

The county authorities at Airdrie yesterday received information of a supposed murder in the outlying village of Eastfield, Caaldercruik. Captain Stewart and Inspector Mackay at once drove to the scene and caused the arrest of two brothers named Quigley. It appears that Patrick Quigley, a miner, returning home late on New Year's Eve, worse for drink, quarrelled with his mother, and the younger brother and a sister joined in the brawl. When the neighbours came in Patrick was kicking the woman on the head, and she was picked up dead.

THE LONDON ROAD CAR MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

A meeting of the committee of the London and Counties Omnibus and Tramway Employés Union, held yesterday afternoon, discussed the Road Carmen's grievances. It was stated that the promises made by the directors on the occasion of the recent dispute—"which nearly ended in a strike"—have not been carried out. A general opinion was expressed that decisive action is necessary. It was resolved to hold an extraordinary meeting of the committee to consider the matter. It is stated that the company intend dispensing with all Unionists, and many have been discharged within the past week or two.

BAD NEWS FROM THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A correspondent in the Madras Presidency gives a somewhat doleful account of the state of affairs prevailing there in the early December. The cry was for rain, and in some places of worship prayers for it were being offered. Grain riots had occurred at Tanjore and Combaconam, and orders had been issued to the volunteers at Negapatam to be in readiness if the disorders spread.

DEATH OF ONE OF DICKENS'S CHARACTERS.

Last evening Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest at St. George's-in-the-East vestry hall, respecting the death of George Ah Sing, sixty-four, a Chinaman, lately residing at 131, Cornwall-street, St. George's East. Ah Sing at one time kept an opium den in New-court, Victoria street, E., which used to be visited by the Chinese seamen coming to this country and others who indulged in the use of the drug. This place was visited by Charles Dickens, and it is stated that Ah Sing forms one of the characters in "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Death was stated to be due to the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs, following exhaustion consequent on privation. The coroner remarked that this was only one of a number of cases he had had before him where persons had died from the want of sufficient food. Yet half the population of London did not believe that such distress existed. The deceased would have been far better off in the workhouse; but to this the respectable poor appeared to have a great antipathy, and outdoor relief seemed to be refused them. The jury concurred in these remarks, and returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* made a trip to Cornwall-street this morning, and found Mrs. Ah Sing, or rather Mrs. Johnson, for by that name the old Chinaman and his English wife were known. Cornwall-street is not a particularly lively place, but is close to the Shadwell Railway station, where there is always plenty of life. Mrs. Johnson lives in a small room on the second floor of one of the little houses in Cornwall-street. The room is poorly furnished, but very clean. The old lady was entertaining the two children of a neighbour. "For," she said, "I feel lonely since my poor husband died on Monday morning. He always said he wished to die first, for he has been depressed and unhappy since he broke his arm and had to give up the lodging-house sixteen years or more ago. We were doing well then, but we have kept getting lower and lower as he could do no work. I thought of keeping a little shop down here, but he didn't like the idea of my selling on Sunday: no good would come of it, he said, and if I didn't sell on Sunday it wouldn't have been any use keeping a shop. Yes, sir, he was a Christian, and a regular attendant at chapel. We were regularly married nearly twenty-five years ago. Our proper name is Ah Sing, but he was always known as Johnson, because the captain of the vessel he came to England in when he was quite a little boy, and who he served as steward for a number of years, was called Johnson. He has been ailing and weak for some time, but we spent such a happy Christmas, he sitting in his chair by the fire, singing hymns or reading his Bible, or me reading to him. On Sunday evening he wanted to go as usual to chapel, but I wouldn't let him, so he stayed at home and read the Bible, and at eight o'clock Monday morning he was dead. He is to be buried next Sunday in Bow Cemetery."

Mrs. Johnson—or Ah Sing—is sixty-three years old, her hair is as white as the driven snow, and her whole appearance clean, pleasing, and venerable. She seems very distressed at her loss, but speaks hopefully of being able to do something to earn her livelihood, taking charge of children, doing a little washing, and going to a cheaper room than her present abode, for which she pays two shillings a week.

STRANGE RUMOURS ABOUT THE TZAR.

A correspondent of the *Dix-neuvième Siècle* at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Tzar is a little better, but rigorous precautions are still being taken. The Imperial Guard has been confined to barracks for several days past, and all the functionaries ordered to remain at their posts. A panic was caused on one occasion by the report of the death of the Tzar. Another rumour attributed his illness to poisoning by Nihilists. The Vienna correspondent of the *Dix-neuvième Siècle* says that news relating to the Tzar is bad, and that his real state is kept secret for political reasons.

A CELEBRATED TENOR DYING.

News has been received in London that Julian Gayarré, the famous operatic tenor, lies dying in Madrid. He received the extreme unction of the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church yesterday. The Queen of Spain sent her own doctor to him, but his recovery is despaired of. His illness began with the all-prevalent "influenza," which developed into pneumonia.

AN INTERESTING ARRIVAL AT THE "ZOO."

One of the very smallest members of the deer group—a little creature not much more than a foot in length—is at present to be seen in the Marsupial House at the Zoo. It is known as Stanley's Cheerotain, and was named by Dr. Gray after Lord Derby (grandfather of the present earl), who owned a magnificent menagerie. Apart from its cloven hoofs, this animal looks less like a deer than a small rodent or even marsupial; it never possesses horns, and the male has a pair of very long curved canine teeth in the upper jaw, which may perhaps be used for fighting.

The health of the Bishop of Truro is in a very unsatisfactory state.

Mr. G. J. Stone, chief clerk of the Committee Office of the House of Commons, retired yesterday after forty-four years' service. The appointment of his successor is in the gift of the Clerk of the House.

AN EXTRAORDINARY THEATRICAL CASE.

CHARGE OF INCITING TO RIOT AT THE PRINCESS'S.

A singular theatrical case came on for hearing at the Marlborough-street police-court yesterday, the Marquis de Leuville, of Albert-mansions, Victoria-street, being accused of "instigating, inciting, and procuring" men to create a riot at the Princess's Theatre, on the 30th of November last. Thomas Vincent Kelly, who had been in the defendant's service, stated that the Marquis complained of being caricatured in "The Gold Craze," and asked him to find men to attend the theatre and hiss the piece off the stage. The witness got fifteen men, and some of them went into the pit of the theatre and others into the gallery. The Marquis de Leuville handed him money to pay for the admission of the men to the theatre, and also money to "treat" them with. Altogether the Marquis gave him £2 to pay for the men, and informed him that he would probably be at the theatre himself, disguised as an old man. The defendant added, "Don't be afraid; a strange man will tap you on the shoulder, and he will see you all right." The witness put five of the men into the pit, and nine were sent to the gallery. There was no disturbance during the first act of the piece. In the second act, a character known as "Baron de Fleurville," appeared, and then the witness and the men he had engaged hissed, made disgusting noises, cried out, "Shut up! Take it off the stage," and stamped with their feet. Two of the men got up a bogus row, and pretended to quarrel about the hissing. The disturbance was continued to the end of the play. A policeman spoke to the two men that pretended to quarrel, and one of them was turned out of the theatre. At the end of each act the witness and the men left the theatre and went to a public-house where he paid for drinks for them, partly out of the money given to him by the Marquis, and partly out of his own private money. At the end of the play there were loud calls for the author, but the witness and his men tried their best to drown the voices of those that wished to see the author of the piece. On the following Monday the witness met the Marquis, who said to him: "You have done very well. The thing is damned and ruined. Now I want you to go to-night and do the same thing; here is thirty shillings for you. Do the best you can with it, and trust me for the remainder." Acting on instructions, he received he went and purchased thirty copies of a certain newspaper and they were forwarded, he believed, to certain persons connected with the theatrical profession. On Monday night about the same number of men went to the theatre and created a disturbance, and five shillings was spent in paying for drink for them. Other evidence having been given, the case was adjourned.

THE DOCK COMPANIES' NEW RATES.

Yesterday the London and India Docks Joint Committee issued their book of new rates on imported merchandise. Only a cursory glance is needed to reveal the fact that in nearly all instances the charges are considerably raised above those in existence previous to the strike, although not more than necessary (says the *Daily Telegraph*) to meet the increased expenditure for labour. For the first time the following significant clause has been added: "The Joint Committee will not be answerable for any delay, loss, or damage arising from combination or strikes of any persons in their employment or service, nor for any consequences arising therefrom."

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE LABOUR DISPUTES.

Cardinal Manning, who had received a letter from a Catholic Workmen's Club in Vienna, congratulating him upon the results of his intervention in the recent Dock Strike, has addressed a reply to his correspondents thanking them for their attention. The Cardinal says:—"I have always before my mind the words of the Lord, 'I have pity upon the people,' for nowhere on earth is there such unlimited wealth and such extreme poverty to be found as in our England. But, thanks to Providence, our workmen are gifted with prudence and patience, and are inclined to hear the voice of moderation and counsel."

DEATH OF THE SISTER OF KEATS.

Another link with the great literary memories of the opening days of the century has been snapped by the death of Mrs. Llanos, at the age of eighty-six. This happened in Madrid on the 16th of December, but has only just been reported here. Mrs. Llanos was the only sister of the poet Keats, and the youngest member of his family. She was born in London in 1803, and christened Frances Mary, though always known as Fanny: and to her is addressed the charming series of her brother's letters published by Mr. Buxton Forman. She leaves an unmarried daughter who is said to bear a strong likeness to the portraits of the poet; and the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* understands that an effort will be made to procure for this daughter a continuance of the pension granted some years ago to Mrs. Llanos.

MR. SPURGEON AND THE "FACTORIES OF DOUBT."

In connection with the review of a "Hand-book to Oxford," in *Sword and Trowel*, it is interesting to note that he is not very eager to see young Nonconformists at Oxford. "It is an experiment which has seldom been successful, if by success be meant retaining Puritan piety and adding thereto superior scholarship.' Yet, he adds, he does "not think that anywhere our young men could do much worse than at certain Dissenting colleges, which are simply Factories of Doubt."

MR. SPURGEON'S HINT TO THE REPORTERS.

Mr. Spurgeon, writing from abroad, says that in a Paris hotel he was amused to read among the news in garrulous *Galignani's Messenger* that he was on his way to Mentone, where he intended remaining till the second week in January. "Bless the man who wrote this paragraph! We have no intention of the sort! We intend nothing as yet. We have not even thought about getting back to the collar. All our thoughts have been about the rest we so much need. Does the horse, with his shoes off, form an intention to return to the omnibus, while he is yet on the road to the marshes? We would, without grumbling too much at the Fourth Estate, express the opinion that it might be as well if writers of paragraphs would become more skilful in thought-reading before they divulged intentions which have not been expressed because they have not been formed. The present is a very harmless instance, but there may be cases in which pain may be inflicted and actions perverted by a perfectly well-meaning scribe, who felt it needful to prophesy before he was sure."

A NEW NIHILIST DEPARTURE.

The police of St. Petersburg, it is stated, have got positive proofs in their hands that a new Nihilistic society has been formed which intends giving up open terrorism and will carry out its objects secretly. The arrest lately of an artillery and naval officer is thought to have some connection with this. The discoveries made by the police are so extensive that the new society will scarcely be able to develop much activity.

PROPOSED ARMENIAN EMIGRATION TO PERSIA.

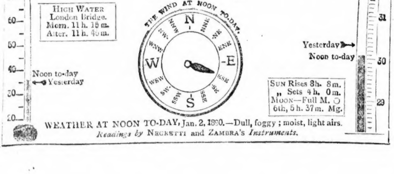
The Armenian inhabitants of the Alasgherd district lately despatched (a Constantinople telegram says) a deputation to Persia, asking for permission to emigrate to Persian territory, as they could no longer endure the oppression of the Turks in that district. The Persian Government assured them in reply that they would be favourably received, and would have land granted to them, and also agreed to advance them money, without interest, to enable them to cultivate their land. On receiving this reply, the Armenians addressed a communication to the Turkish Governor of Alasgherd, notifying the step which they had taken, and declaring that if the Porte did not take measures to improve their position, they would accept the offer of the Persian Government. The Governor thereupon communicated with the Porte, and was instructed to reply that the Armenians might go where they pleased.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN AND THE SEE OF DURHAM.

According to a correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* it is suggested and discussed as a possible and fitting act that Lord Salisbury should offer the See of Durham to the Bishop of Lincoln. The idea has been taken up with much enthusiasm in some quarters, and is heard of with equal astonishment and alarm in others.

FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly winds, moderate; dull, damp, some fog.



HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 11 h. 16 m.
After. 11 h. 40 m.

SUN Rises 8h. 8m.
„ Sets 4 h. 0 m.
MOON—Full M. ○
6th, 5 h. 37 m. Mg.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 2, 1890.—Dull, foggy; moist, light airs.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS BETTER.—MODERATE BUSINESS.

The Bank of England directors at their usual weekly meeting this morning made no further alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 6 per cent. There is again an easier tendency in the discount market, the quotation for short and three months' bank bills having fallen to 4½ and 4¼ per cent. This is much to be regretted, and should it continue, the Bank of England will have to take further steps in order to reduce the available cash in the market. Had the market supported the action of the Bank directors, as it should have done, we should probably before now have received gold from abroad: as it is, however, gold may be taken for New York at any moment. Money is fairly plentiful, and advances for the day are obtainable at 4½ to 5 per cent.

The tendency of prices in most departments of the Stock Exchange is favourable, and an undercurrent of strength is revealed by the small amount of disturbance that has been caused by the advance in the Bank rate. In an ordinary way quotations would have fallen severely on the announcement of a 6 per cent. Bank rate, and speculations for the fall would have been freely entered into, but this time the decline in prices was only slight, and has been almost entirely recovered. This morning the tone is quite cheerful. Consols for money show an improvement of 1-16, and in the Home Railway market speculators have been stimulated by yesterday's traffic figures, and values are generally higher. Foreign Government Bonds are in many instances now quoted ex the half-yearly interest, and after making allowance for these quotations, are but slightly altered. Brazilian (partly paid) Scrip is distinctly firmer, showing a recovery of ⅜. American Railroads are better, though the advance does not call for special comment. Trunks are weak on the traffic and revenue statements, but Mexican Railway issues are steady.

The statistics forwarded by Sir John Lubbock from the Bankers' Clearing House testify to the remarkable expansion of trade and speculation in 1889. The bills, cheques, &c., paid at the Clearing House during the year amounted to £7,618,766,000, which is the highest total yet recorded, showing an increase of £676,594,000 over 1888, and of £1,541,669,000 in the last two years. The payments on Stock Exchange account days form a sum of £1,338,842,000, being an increase of £86,376,000 as compared with 1888. The payments on Consols account days for the same period have amounted to £351,690,000, being an increase of £19,220,000 as compared with 1888. The amounts passing through on the 4ths of the months for 1889 have amounted to £290,117,000, showing an increase of £18,026,000 as compared with 1888.

The conversion of the Egyptian Debt will, the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says, be delayed for the present, as the Government cannot accept the French proposals. The negotiation, however, continues, and a satisfactory result is anticipated.

Dividends declared: London and Westminster Bank (Limited), 8 per cent. for the half-year ended December 31, carrying forward about £15,000. For the second half of 1888 the dividend was at the same rate, and £11,524 was carried forward. The City Bank (Limited) at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum. The dividend for the second half of 1888 was at the rate of 10 per cent. Halifax and Huddersfield Banking Company, 10*s.* per share, making a total distribution of 10 per cent. per annum. The De Beers Consolidated Mines (Limited), 10*s.* per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1889. The Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company (Limited), Queensland, pay £50,000 next Thursday, being a dividend of 1*s.* per share for the month of December. The West Prussian Mining Company (Limited), interim dividend for the quarter ending December 31 on the pre-Preference, and for twelve months on the Preference shares, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton (Limited), after placing £1,500 to reserve fund, divide 9½ per cent., making 12 per cent. for the year.

TRAFFICS.—South Western £6,082 *increase*, Caledonian £3,371 *increase*, Grand Trunk (main line) £2,273 *increase*; (Chicago and Grand Trunk) £709 *increase*, (Detroit Section) £581 *increase*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a moderate demand. Probable sales, 8,000 bales. Prices on the spot are unchanged.

The following are the latest changes compared with Tuesday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Lancashire and Yorkshire ½, Great Eastern, Great Western, Chatham Ordinary, North Western, Midland, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded*: Brighton Deferred and Hull and Barnsley ¼, and North British Preference ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: French Four and a Half per Cents., Uruguay Five per Cents., and Buenos Ayres Cedulas I ¼ each. *Lower*: Egyptian Unified, the Daira, and Peruvian 1870 ⅛ each.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Northern Pacific Preference, Philadelphia and Reading Shares, and Union Pacific Shares ½ each, Erie Second Mortgage ½, the shares ¼. Denver Ordinary, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Pennsylvania Shares, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ¼ each, Lake Shore and Ontario shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Canadian Pacific 2, Nitrate shares ¼, Mexican Ordinary ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ½, the Third Preference, and Guaranteed ¼ each.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Receded*: Ottoman Bank shares and Rio Tinto shares 1-16.

The following are this days 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97	⅛
Do acct.	97⅛	¼
Do. 1911	99¼	¾
2½ per Cent	94⅝	5
Local Loan Stock	102¼	3
India 3½ per Cent	107	⅛
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru	71⅞	2⅛
Egyptian Guar.	101⅝	2
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112½	13
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	102¼	3¼
Birmingham Crp. St.	110	11
Liverpool	111¼	12¼
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1888	82¼	¾
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	63	4
Do Treasury	91	3
Austrian Gold	92	4
Do. Silver	74	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 93	73¼	¾
Do. part paid	10½	10 dis
B. Ayres 5 p.c	93	9
Do. Cedulas I.	42¼	¾
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	101½	2½
Costa Rica A	93	5
Do. B	91	2
Egypt. State Dom	101¾	2¼
Do. Unified	92⅞	3
Do. Preference	102⅞	3⅛
Do. Daira Sanieh	82¼	5
French 3 p. c. Rnts	85	⅛xd
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	101¼	5¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	85	⅛
Hung Gold Rentes	85⅝	⅛xd
Italian	92⅛	⅜xd
Mexican 6 per c 1888	93¾	4¼xd
Peruvian 5 p.c	16½	¼
Do. 6 p.c.	17⅝	⅞
Portuguese	63¾	4 xd
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	92⅝	3 xd
Spanish 4 p. c	72⅛	⅜xd
Turkish 1854	101	3
Series A	37¼	¾
Series B	22	¼
Series D	17 5/16	7/16
4½ p.c. 1871	94¾	5¼
5 p.c. Defence	101	½
5 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	71	½
Virginia Funded	45	6
U.S. 4½ p.c.	106½	7½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	123	¼
Great Eastern	83⅞	4⅛
Great Northern	125	6
Ditto A	110½	11½
Great Western	170	½
Hull and Barnsley	36½	7
Lanc. and York	125	6
Brighton (Ordinary	160	2
Brighton A	161⅞	2⅛
Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅛	⅜

Chat. Preference	109¼	10
North Western	180½	1
South Western	257½	8½
Manchester & Shef.	91	3
Do. A	48	¼
Met. Consolidated	84	⅛
Do. District	32	½
Midland	147	⅛
North British Pref	77¾	8¼
Do. Def.	64⅛	⅞
North Eastern	174¼	5
North Stafford	113	15
South Eastern	155	6
Do. Deferred	105¼	6¼
Taff Vale, 1888	81	7
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	77⅞	8⅛
Cen. Pacific Shares	34⅛	⅞
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	71⅛	⅞
Denver & R. Grande	16¼	17
Do. Pref.	49½	50
Illinois Shares	121½	2
Lake Shore	107¼	8¼ xd
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅛	3
Louis. and Nash	83⅛	¾
Mex. Cen. New Bds.	74¼	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	11½	12
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111	½
New York Ontario	20⅛	⅜
Erie Shares	27⅛	⅝
Do. Sec. Mort.	104½	5
Norfolk & West. Pref	61⅞	2⅛
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	34¼	¾xd
North Pacific Pref	76½	7¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	54½	5
Phil & Read Sh.	19⅞	20⅛
Union Pacific Sh.	69¾	70¼
Wabash Preference	51¼	2¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	63	4
Grand Trunk Ord	10⅞	11
Do. First Pref.	75⅛	⅝
Do. Second Pref	51	½
Do. Third Pref.	23⅝	⅞
Do. Guaranteed	75¾	6¼
Mexican Ordinary	40⅛	⅝
Do. First Pref	118¼	19¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	77¼	8¼
Lombardo-Venet.	11¾	⅞
Varna 3 per cent.	7¼	8
Nitrate Railway	21⅛	2
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15½	15
City Bank	22	3
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial Ottoman	11⅛	¼
London and County	91	2
Union of London	43	4
London and West	73⅛	3⅝
London Joint Stock	41½	2½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	65½	7½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	63	9

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/6	4/6
Mysore shares	5⅛	⅝
Ooregums	2 3/16	5/16
Cape Copper	5⅜	⅝
Namaqua	2¼	½xd
Mason and Barry	6⅞	7
Rio Tinto	15⅞	15⅛
Montana £1 shares	1 3/16	5/16 xd
De Beers new shares	22¼	⅞
S. African Explor.	24¼	5¼ xd
TELEGRAPHS & TELPHONES		
Anglo-American	51⅛	2⅛
Do. Pref.	87	8
Brazilian Submarine	12¼	¾xd
Direct Unit. States	10¼	½
Eastern	14	¼
Ditto Extension	13¼	14
National Telephone	6⅛	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅛	⅞
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	180	90
London Street	11	12
London Tramway	14	15
North Metropolitan	17½	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5 xd
East London	211	15
Grand Junction	121	30
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	251	6 xd
New River, New	354	9
S'thwrk & Vauxhal.	167	72
W. Middlesex	250	[illegible]
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	245	8
Imp. Continental	213	18
South Metro. A.	300	5
Do. B.	230	5
Do. C.	240	50
London Electric	3⅞	4⅛
Metropolitan	4⅞	5⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8	¼
Guinness and Co.	340	5
Hotchkiss	6⅛	⅞
Bryant and May	13¼	14
Spratt's Patent	8⅛	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate	17	19
Primitiva Nitrate	21¼	2¼
Salt Union Shares	8	⅛
P and O. Steam	72	4 xd
Royal Mail Steam	70	3
Nat. Discount Co.	12¼	¾
Hudson's Bay	19⅞	20⅛
Suez Canal	90	⅛xd
E. and W. Ind. Dock	13	21
London and St. K.	35	7

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	17¼	½	Lisbon Berlyn	10/	12/
San Jorge	6	½	Oceana Land	15	½
Tarapaca Water	11	½	Sutherland Reef	4	½
City and Suburban	12⅛	⅝	Transvaal Land	1¼	½ p.m
Jumper's Gold	14¼	15	G. F. of S. Africa	5⅞	6⅛
Jubilee	6¼	¾	Exploring Co.	14½	15
Salisbury	15	¼	Rothschild's Exploration	2⅛	⅜ p.m
Ruby	1½	¾	Southern Land	⅝	⅞ pm

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Professor Stuart, I am sorry to hear, is not likely to be Professor Stuart much longer. His marriage, which will take place in the course of next session, will lead to his living in London, and his living in London will probably lead to his giving up his professorship at Cambridge. Once settled in London, he will throw himself even more energetically than heretofore into London work, and I should not be surprised if an opening were to be made for him before long upon the London County Council.

⁂

Professor Murray, whose outspoken utterances on the O'Shea case are likely to cause no little sensation, is the brilliant young Oxford scholar who was recently elected to the Professorship of Greek at Glasgow. He is a strong Liberal, an ardent Home Ruler, and an enthusiastic Blue Ribbonite. And only recently he has shown his versatility by publishing a novel somewhat in the "She" style. Professor Murray married Lady Mary Howard a few weeks ago, and the speech now in question was preceded by one of great vigour, buoyancy, and "go" by Lady Carlisle.

⁂

Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turres.

Paupers and princesses alike must be prepared, and the genial old heathen's famous lines are as true to-day as they were hundreds of years ago. On the same day "Pallida Mors" has visited the little paupers in their humble cots, and the King's palace of Laeken. Princess Clémentine was taking lunch with her governess, Mdlle. Drancourt, at the time of the outbreak, and only just succeeded in escaping. Mdlle. Drancourt returned to her apartments to secure some articles of value, and was suffocated in the attempt.

⁂

The plate was saved, but all the Royal art collections were destroyed, together with many other precious articles, and the loss of property is immense. All art-lovers will be relieved to hear that the famous Gobelin tapestry has been rescued unhurt.

⁂

Mr. Swinburne still continues his daily walks from Putney-hill to his three favourite "stations" at Wimbledon, and it makes one almost shiver (writes a suburban hero-worshipper) to see him march along in the short little coat of the same cut which he used to wear "when the summer-sun was hot." He never wears an overcoat, and the only change in his apparel which I have noticed during the winter months is that the colour of his clothes is now all black, even to his necktie; and that he has begun to wear a pair of thick gloves, whereas in summer the poet evidently despises such luxuries.

⁂

I had an interesting conversation a day or two ago with "Mars" (M. Bonvoisin), the celebrated French caricaturist, the Randolph Caldecott of France, who was spending Christmas week in London. I asked him what he thought of the work of his English confrères, the draughtsmen of *Punch*. "I know them all" he said, "and admire them all; but I do not admire them," he added, "simply because I know them." I asked him to make comparisons, which, with some reluctance, he did. "Charles Keene," he said, "was the best. Sambourne was full of grace. Du Maurier was good, Furniss was a capital caricaturist, though a little rough perhaps as a draughtsman. Tenniel was the least successful of the staff." "Mars" was speaking of course purely as an artist. The inartistic public would, I suppose, pretty accurately reverse his order of merit.

⁂

"Mars"—whose delineations of French "high life" and sketches of children are spoken of so highly in Mr. Pennell's book on Pen Draughtsmen—is, by the way, one of the few foreign artists who are thoroughly at home in England and with English. He is a Belgian—but a French Belgian, if you please, he says, "with not a word of Flemish in me"—a native of Liège, but he lives in Paris, and contributes to the *Journal Amusant* and other Parisian papers. He talks very good English, and is an admirer even of London in mid-winter, wherein he is certainly more English than most of the English.

⁂

Though Browning was probably not so much persecuted as Tennyson by writers of amateur verse, he must often have been hard bested to combine courtesy with sincerity in replying to their uninvited communications. I know of one case in which he got out of the difficulty ingeniously if not quite ingenuously. A youthful poet, endowed with even more than the normal self-complacency of his tribe, had conceived the crafty plan of dedicating his various works to well-known men of letters and forwarding them the MSS. with a request that they would get them inserted in the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly*, or some other leading magazine. He once sent Browning a long screed of verses, duly inscribed to him and accompanied by the usual request. A few days afterwards he showed me with pride Browning's reply.

⁂

This consisted of a curtly courteous acknowledgment of the verses followed by this sentence: "I have no influence whatever with editors of magazines, a fact which I never regret but on occasions like the present." This was very soothing to the poet's soul; but the word "but" was so hopelessly smudged and obliterated that no one but the poet could make it out. He, reading with the eye of faith, saw it clearly; but to ordinary eyes the phrase read thus: "A fact which I never regret [smudge] on occasions like the present." So exquisitely neat was Browning's ordinary handwriting that I cannot suppose this diplomatic smudge to have been other than intentional.

⁂

Canon Liddon has now closed his term of residence at St. Paul's. The Dean of St. Paul's is at Dover, away from the fogs of London; and Canon Scott Holland is in Egypt, travelling with the Bishop of Truro. So the labour now falls on Canon Gregory, called nearly forty years ago by Bishop Sumner the "Queen Bee" of the diocese of Winchester. It was very characteristic of Mr. Gladstone that though, next to Archdeacon Denison, Canon Gregory did more than any one else to throw him out of his seat for Oxford, he sent his son Stephen to be the Canon's curate at St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth; and it has always been said that had the nomination to the see of Liverpool fallen to Mr. Gladstone he would have recommended Canon Gregory, who is a Liverpool man.

⁂

What spot, I wonder, in England—in garden, close, or sequestered cloister—is most haunted with memories of great men's conversation? The Fellows' Garden at Trinity (Cambridge) is, I imagine, as rich in such memories as any place. Many of my readers will doubtless remember the impressive passage in Mr. F. Myers's essay on George Eliot, in which he describes how he "walked with her once in the Fellows' Garden of Trinity on an evening of rainy May;" how she "took as her text the three words which have been used so often as the inspiring trumpet-calls of men—the words *God, Immortality, Duty*"; how he "listened and night fell, and her grave majestic countenance turned toward me like a sibyl's in the gloom; it was as though she withdrew from my grasp, one by one, the two scrolls of promise, and left me the third scroll only, awful with inevitable fate."

⁂

I have been reminded of this striking scene by reading Mr. Gosse's "Recollections of Robert Browning" in the *New Review*. One extract from a very interesting conversation, described by Mr. Gosse, is given in another column. The scene of it was laid, like Mr. Myers's with George Eliot, in the Fellows' Garden of Trinity:—

A little tired and silent at first, Mr. Browning was no sooner well ensconced under the shadow of a tree, in a garden-chair, than his tongue became unloosed. The blue sky was cloudless above, summer foliage hemmed us round in a green mist, a pink mountain of a double may in blossom rose in front.

Wordsworth (whose brother was Master of Trinity) somewhere describes,—

The freight of holy feeling which we meet,
In thoughtful moments, wafted by the gales
From fields, where good men walk, or bowers wherein they rest.

Was he thinking, I wonder, of this same Fellows' Garden?

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH BY THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE

The Countess of Carlisle, at a Liberal gathering at Brampton a night or two since, delivered an eloquent speech.

THE POLITICIANS AND THEIR LADY PETITIONERS.

Her ladyship remarked that the procession of happy, privileged, enfranchised men—the lords of creation—(laughter)—pass women by, and to each the request is made, "Give us the vote." First the Liberal leaders pass by (said the Countess), and answer us with a scoff, and say, "Pure sentimentalism! what good would it do you to have a vote?" (Laughter.) And then the men of learning shrug their shoulders and say, "We do not much care for the franchise ourselves—why should you set store by it?" And then we turn to the rank and file of the M.P.'s and other politicians and say, "Help us in this matter," and they mostly say, "Oh, no, too many of you would vote Tory; we cannot chance it." (Laughter.) And some say, "We have the power, and we mean to keep it," and many and various are the excuses they give us, but almost all of them crush the hope out of us and leave us scorned and humbled beggars.

A LADY POLITICIAN'S VIEW OF WHIGGERY.

Well do I know that the old Whigs were the grand champions of a grand old cause—(cheers)—but these men have not the fibre. Their politics are of a sickly hue. The old political life blood is dried up in their veins. The glorious old faith which burned for centuries in Whig hearts is shrivelled up to nothing. They shiver on the brink of every reform. They are living on the credit of their forbears; they initiate no new movements of reform. They repeat the old shibboleths, but the heart is out of them; they obstruct us in our race by hanging on our skirts. Shall we tolerate this? ("No," and cheers.) The watchword of the Whigs is "Rest and be thankful." (Laughter.) Thankful, yes. Reverence for the great deeds done and the great measures passed by the mighty dead is the first article of political creed we should teach our young politicians; but rest—never. Is it a moment to rest when we have heard only lately from undoubted evidence that 40,000 children in the city of London go daily to school starving? Shall we rest when the drink traffic scourges the land? Shall we rest while labour and capital are so at variance with one another that nothing but a terrible strike can settle the differences; when education is still in its infancy; when opportunities of rich and poor in matters of the higher life are still so unequal; when our Government so often muddles us into foreign wars, and when international justice is so little understood; when our parliamentary machinery is so faulty that the House of Lords can stop all beneficent legislation when it chooses; when the long Parliaments make a Government often so out of touch with the people that they boast, as they are now doing, that they will keep tenure of office as long as they can rather than appeal to the people; when a rich man can have many votes and the poor man only one; when Irish patriots and Irish members of Parliament are put in prison like common felons. How can you rest? The easy classes who love ease and rest may well understand the word, but the new democracy is made up of toilers, and rest is a word not often on their lips. (Prolonged cheers, the audience rising in their places and waving hands and handkerchiefs.)

MR. GLADSTONE AS AN "OCTOGENARIAN WORTHY."

The "Octogenarian Worthy" in this week's *Church Review* is Mr. Gladstone. From the article we take the following extracts:—

"SURE TO MAKE HIS MARK."

Mr. Gladstone received his early education at Seaforth vicarage, near Liverpool, a living now in his gift, under the late Archdeacon Jones and his successor. He went with his father and mother in early life to Cambridge, and remembers seeing at King's "the venerable and pleasing figure of Mr. Simeon," the object being to get a recommendation from the Evangelical leader of a suitable vicar for Seaforth. He went to Eton, where he was a contemporary of Earl Granville, both of whom the Earl of Essex remembers coming as new boys. From Eton he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he had a brilliant career. The father of the writer of these lines, a Cambridge man born three weeks before Mr. Gladstone, being on a visit to Oxford with the late Lord Houghton, said of him in his diary: "Met Mr. Gladstone at breakfast. A very rising man, with a striking countenance. Sure to make his mark."

GENEROSITY TO OPPONENTS.

Mr. Gladstone's generosity to opponents is very great. A friend says that during the so-called Bulgarian atrocities he (the friend) was abusing Mr. Disraeli to Mr. Gladstone, and that he resented an attack on him warmly, and defended him, pointing out his many good qualities, and especially admiring his pluck. Lady Beaconsfield once told Mr. Gladstone that she admired him next to her husband, and that it was really terrible to see two such great men calling each other names. During Lord Beaconsfield's last illness Mr. Gladstone was constantly telegraphing to Lord Rowton for news of the patient, and is described by a visitor in the house as thoroughly overwhelmed when the end came.

HOME LIFE AND HAWARDEN CHURCH.

His home life is very beautiful. His affection for his wife and children, his kindly consideration for all with whom he is brought into contact, and his regular attendance at the daily services of the Church, command the respect and admiration of many who are only the more amazed that he should seek his supporters and friends amongst the enemies of the Church which in former days he served not less faithfully in a public capacity than he does now as a private son. His reading of the Lessons in Hawarden Church is a rare intellectual treat, but why he does not wear a surplice has always been a mystery, and his not doing so was a few months ago used as an argument by a clergyman for forbidding a churchwarden who, under another priest, had read the Lessons in a surplice and cassock, doing so any longer. Mr. Gladstone, himself, however, must regret the absurd and constant publicity given to his attending church, which made Tom Collins say to Sir Stafford Northcote one Maunday Thursday evening, coming out of All Saints', Margaret-street, where both had been at church, "One would think no politician ever said his prayers but W. E. G., so absurd is the publicity which attends his devotions."

"POLITICS TO THE END" ON NO CONSIDERATION.

On April 8, 1885, the following appears in Bishop Wilberforce's diary. The italics are mine:—

> Easter Day. To Chapel Royal. I preached with interest. Gladstone amongst others, to whom went afterwards and had a talk. Noble as ever. His sympathies with Conservatives, his opinions with Liberals. No good to the Church to come from Parliament. It must be developed from within. *He would not go on in politics to the end on any consideration.* Never could regret having formed part of Lord Aberdeen's Administration.

Later on he told a friend that no man should be Premier after sixty-four, and, losing the thread of his argument, he said: "I can no longer carry on, you see, two lines of thought at once," to which his friend retorted, "If that is a sign of old age I suffer from the malady."

A NEW POEM BY WHITTIER.

The poet Whittier, though just past his eighty-second birthday, proves by his latest utterance that he has lost none of his fire and none of his melody. To-day will be published a poem from his pen of twenty-two four-line stanzas. It is an appropriate New Year's poem, and is entitled "Burning Driftwood."

"IMPERIAL FEDERATION" ON THE SOCIAL SIDE.

Lord Carrington's brother, the Hon. Rupert Carington, is about to marry Miss Horsfall, daughter of the late partner in the great firm of woolbrokers, Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co. Lord Carrington himself made the public announcement in a speech on Australian Federation, and declared that this event, together with the birth of "a fine Australian baby," in his own household, might be taken as happy omens in favour of the wider federation between the Colonies and the Mother Country for which we should all be striving.

A CRAZE FOR EARLY EDITIONS OF "BRADSHAW."

There is quite a craze among bibliomaniacs for collecting early editions of Bradshaw, copies of the original numbers fetching very high prices in the book market. The proprietors of the world-famous railway guide have just issued facsimile reprints of the first number (October 19, 1839), which deals with the northern part of the country, and of the second (October 25, 1839), which relates to the southern part. They are interesting not only from a bibliographical point of view, but as showing by comparison with a "Bradshaw" of the present day the marvellous development of the railway system during the last half-century.

IS IT THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER?

It is rumoured, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, that the donor of the gift of £100,000 for a convalescent home is the Duke of Westminster.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons, to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

"In the name of Humanity. The Foundation, Order; the Principle, Love; the End, Progress." It was in some accepted formula like this that Mr. Frederic Harrison commenced his New Year's address to the Positivists assembled in Newton Hall last night. The attendance, which was not large, included Professer Beesley and Mr. Cock, Q.C. Soon after eight Mr. Harrison took his stand at the reading desk, and, producing a familiar black quarto, began to read his address. A brief summary of what he said follows:—

It was a welcome thought (remarked Mr. Harrison) that the present was a moment of peace, of hope and of promise. The international horizon was clear, a great labour struggle had been brought to a successful issue, and ere long Ireland would no longer stand in the way. Too much importance, however, ought not to be attached to the smaller events of the present day. It was strange how men were moved to indignation and pity by some human folly or crime which occupied the attention of the hour, but were blind to the majestic march of human providence in a larger sphere. They might well take a lesson from the pious believer in God and Christ. The Christian worshipper was always ready to adore the infinite goodness of Providence and the triumphant reign of the Prince of Peace. They, too, should not be cast down at the event of the moment. The record of humanity was to be sought in books of history, philosophy, and science, not in the Journals and Blue-books of the day.

Mr. Harrison then proceeded to enter into details concerning the success of the society of which he is president; pointing out that the followers of Comte were divided into two parties. There were first those who took his teachings in a wide, cautious, and broad sense—like themselves and other followers of Lafitte; and there were those who interpreted the Master in a narrower sense. The former were Positivists and were prosperous, while the latter might be termed Comtists, and societies connected with them were either dead or in a dying state.

The speaker then went on to refer at some length to the social and political movements of the past year. Regarding the great strike, he maintained that another step had been taken in the long journey towards the goal which they saw afar off—the incorporation of workmen everywhere in the full benefits of society and the securing to them of a fair share of the reward of their labour. The urgency of the social problem promised indirectly to solve the great crux of the time—the condition of Ireland. Everything pointed to the hope that the hour of deliverance for Ireland was at hand, and that the curtain was about to fall on what he had long ago described as a sorry farce. From national, Mr. Harrison turned to international affairs. As to Central Africa, there seemed to him to be some hope that it was about to be closed to the wild, ill-ordered, half-recognized raids of European adventurers. The so-called civilization of that vast country might be adjourned until the civilizers had learnt to give a higher meaning to the term and had ceased to confine it to the pursuit of wealth, power, territory, or excitement. The Brazilian revolution afforded Mr. Harrison an opportunity to compare monarchy with republicanism. Monarchy (said he) as an institution is dry-rot: a breath shakes it down and a Republic stands in its place. In France the Republic had grown in strength, and its settlement last year formed the real Commemoration of the Revolution of 1789. The third Republic had already maintained itself unbroken for a longer period than any dynasty in France since the opening of the States General in Versailles in 1789. The "advertising mountebank on a circus horse" had failed to shake it. The remainder of the address was devoted to a consideration of the "industrial republic" which, *pace* the monarchy, Mr. Harrison has no desire to see abolished at present—will in future represent the present English constitution. Much remained to be done for labour: indeed, a new social education was required. To effect this a church was necessary—a social, human, scientific church. That church was the Church of Humanity.

THE QUEEN AND THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—It is quite possible that after all the Queen will not open Parliament this session in person. It is understood that her Majesty gave a conditional promise to perform the ceremony, but the date fixed for the commencement of the session will very likely preclude the possibility of her being present. The 10th of February is the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's marriage, and under happier circumstances it would have been celebrated with all rejoicing as the golden wedding. As it is, sad and solemn associations will naturally connect themselves with that day, and it is feared that her Majesty may not feel equal to taking part in a public ceremonial on the following day.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE HERTFORD METHODISTS.

A paragraph, evidently inspired, went the full round of the Tory papers a few weeks ago, stating that Lord Salisbury had heaped coals of fire on the heads of his Radical Methodist traducers by freely granting a site for a Wesleyan chapel at Hertford, where, as at Hatfield, much of the land belongs to his lordship, and the journals in question asked the Rev. H. P. Hughes and Mr. Robert Perks what they had to say to this new development. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns from one of these gentlemen that, so far as the Methodist authorities are concerned either in London or at Hertford, Lord Salisbury's benevolent intentions are at present wholly imaginary. Lord Salisbury has neither given nor expressed any desire or intention to give a site for a Methodist chapel either at Hertford or elsewhere. The simple facts are that the Methodists at Hertford, enlarging their borders, wanted a site. The resident minister wrote to Lord Salisbury, asking if he would grant one. The Premier replied that if the sites desired, with the prices proposed to be given, were submitted he would consider the subject. A suitable site was selected; the price of £700, which was estimated by the leading local surveyor to be the market value, was offered, and the subject is now under the consideration of Lord Salisbury's agents. No one will be better pleased to hear that the site in question is to be freely presented to the Methodist Church than the men who turned the light of public opinion upon the religious persecution of the Hatfield Methodists.

MISS MARY ANDERSON.

Some time ago Miss Mary Anderson decided to return forthwith to the stage, and arrangements for her reappearance were considerably advanced. She has now, however (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*), arranged to postpone her *rentrée*, though this is not in consideration of the state of her health, which is excellent. She will winter in Rome, whither she will be accompanied by her mother and sister. Possibly the spring may see her return to the stage.

LORD HARTINGTON.

The Marquis of Hartington, who has been spending Christmas at Chatsworth with the Duke of Devonshire—who, by the way, is in excellent health—will pay a short visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Sandringham, previous to leaving for the Riviera. He will remain in the Mediterranean for some three or four weeks, returning to this country in time for the opening of Parliament.

A MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIP AT SIXTEEN.

The open mathematical scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, has been gained by the Hon. Bertram Russell, youngest son of the late Lord Amberley, and grandson of the late Earl Russell. Mr. Russell is only sixteen, and he is an illustration of the fact that hard reading and long hours are not necessary to ensure success, as he has only worked for six hours a day. The performance is a very good one, for the scholarship has never been won by any boy from the great public schools, and is generally not competed for till a lad is nineteen. As is the custom of his family, Mr. Russell has never been to a public school, but passed to the University direct from his tutor at Southgate.—*Daily Telegraph.*

DEPLORABLE SECTARIAN BITTERNESS.

A case in which deplorable sectarian bitterness has been shown by a dignitary of the Established Church has just come under the notice of the *Western Daily Mercury*. The Rev. James Bell, B.A., a clergyman of the Church of England, has been residing at Looe for some time for the benefit of his health. His brother, the Rev. John Wesley Bell, LL.B., the resident Wesleyan minister, under circumstances of a pressing nature, recently asked him to conduct a preaching service at Lanreath Wesleyan Chapel in his stead. The Rev. James Bell acceded to his brother's request, and subsequently, in response to the invitation of the Rector, officiated at St. Martin's Church, but he has since received a communication from Dr. Speechly, the bishop commissary of Truro, informing him that he is not henceforth to preach in any of the churches of the Establishment in the diocese of Truro. This high-handed proceeding has caused much comment in the neighbourhood.

INFLUENZA, FEVERS, BLOOD POISONS, &c.—"Egypt, Cairo.—Since my arrival in Egypt in August last I have on three separate occasions been attacked by fever, from which on the first occasion I lay in hospital for six weeks. The last two attacks have been, however, completely repulsed in a remarkably short space of time by the use of your valuable Fruit Salt, to which I owe my present health at the very least, if not my life itself. Heartfelt gratitude for my restoration and preservation impels me to add my testimony to the already overwhelming store of the same, and in so doing I feel that I am but obeying the dictates of duty.—Believe me to be, gratefully yours,—A CORPORAL 19th Hussars. 26th May, 1883." CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, ENO'S FRUIT SALT; without it you have been imposed on by a worthless, and occasionally poisonous, imitation.

THE REVIEWS FOR JANUARY.

ONE effect of the lively competition amongst the Reviews is to very nearly equalize their contents. As soon as a subject becomes "live," all the able editors seek for articles thereon. Some apply in one quarter, others in another; but so far as subjects go, the contents of the different Reviews are tending to become very much alike. Thus this month four out of the five leading Reviews have articles on Browning, three on African affairs, and three on the Tithes question.

ROBERT BROWNING IN THE REVIEWS.

Of the tributes to Mr. Browning the most interesting are Mr. Swinburne's "Sequence of Sonnets" in the *Fortnightly*, and Mr. Gosse's personal recollections in the *New Review*. In seven sonnets written on the days immediately following the news from Venice, Mr. Swinburne completes in verse the generous tribute to his brother poet which he paid many years ago in prose (in the essay on Chapman). We quote the following lines as an admirable statement of the variety of insight, which is one of Browning's chief characteristics:—

> No spirit in shape of light and darkness wrought,
> No faith, no fear, no dream, no rapture, nought
> That blooms in wisdom, nought that burns in crime,
> No virtue girt and armed and helmed with light,
> No love more lovely than the snows are white,
> No serpent sleeping in some dead soul's tomb,
> No song-bird singing from some live soul's height,
> But he might hear, interpret, or illume
> With sense invasive as the dawn of doom.

Of the many interesting things in Mr. Gosse's recollections we can only quote one—a description of a conversation with Mr. Browning at Cambridge last summer:—

> In recounting a story of some Tuscan nobleman who had shown him two exquisite miniature paintings, the work of a young artist, who should have received for them the prize in some local contest, and who, being unjustly defrauded, broke his ivories, burned his brushes, and indignantly forswore the thankless art for ever, Mr. Browning suddenly reflected that there was, as he said, "stuff for a poem" in that story, and immediately with extreme vivacity began to sketch the form it should take, the suppression of what features and the substitution of what others were needful; and finally suggested the non-obvious or inverted moral of the whole, in which the act of spirited defiance was shown to be, really, an act of tame renunciation, the poverty of the artist's spirit being proved in his eagerness to snatch, even though it was by honest merit, a benefit simply material. The poet said, distinctly, that he had never before reflected on this incident as one proper to be versified; the speed, therefore, with which the creative architect laid the foundations, built the main fabric, and even put on the domes and pinnacles of his poem was, no doubt, of uncommon interest. He left it, in five minutes, needing nothing but the mere outward crust of the versification. It will be a matter of some curiosity to see whether the poem so started and sketched was actually brought to completion.

The two other Browning articles are critical; Mr. Stopford Brooke's, in the *Contemporary*, eulogistic (and containing an analysis of "Pauline"); Mr. Traill's, in the *National*, somewhat depreciatory.

PORTUGAL AND THE TITHES BILL.

The articles on the Tithes Bill in the several reviews are almost as conflicting as so many speeches by M.P.'s. In the *New Review* Lord Wolmer, M.P., tells the Tories-cum-Unionists "How to get the Tithes Bill through the House of Commons." Lord Wolmer's policy is "Worry;" "Churchmen must worry members by resolutions, correspondence, and meetings." He is a Whip, and ought to know. But what bill it is which the Government is to be worried into passing does not very clearly appear. According to Earl Grey, who writes on the subject at great length and with much vigour in the *Nineteenth Century*, the only bill wanted is a Coercion Bill for "promptly putting down" all attempts to interfere with the collection of tithes as they are. Mr. Prothero, on the other hand, writing in the *National Review*, is all for redemption of the tithes by the State: "Let the agriculturists extinguish their rent-charges," he says, "by the surrender to the State of land producing the same rental," the "tithe rent-charge lands" being let as "peasant tenancies."

In the articles on the Portuguese question there is no such diversity as on that of Tithes. Commander Cameron in the *National* and an anonymous writer in the *Fortnightly* agree in regarding the Portuguese claims to Nyassaland as untenable. In the *Contemporary*, Mr. Scott Keltie asks "What Stanley has done for the map of Africa," and answers his question by two maps, showing Central Africa before and after severally. The comparison is very interesting and effective—far more so than the unillustrated "Retrospect of Stanley's Expedition" in the *Fortnightly*.

THE "FORTNIGHTLY."

Passing now from the subjects common to most of the magazines to those peculiar to each of them severally, we find the *Fortnightly* the most interesting. We have already given a *précis* in these columns of Professor Tyndall's "Personal Recollections of Thomas Carlyle," but no one should miss reading this very interesting article in the original. The Bishop of Peterborough's article, "The State and the Sermon on the Mount," has also been fully discussed in our columns. A more striking article is the speculation on the origins of the Jewish religion, which Mr. Grant Allen entitles "Sacred Stones." Mr. Allen traces, with wealth of illustration, how stones, originally set up to record the resting-place of the deceased, came, all the world over, to be themselves worshipped as divinities. "The Rock of Ages," Mr. Allen thus argues, is something more than a metaphor; it is a phrase embodying an historic fact. "I don't see," he says, "how we can easily avoid the obvious inference that Jahweh, the god of the Hebrews, the god of Abraham and of Isaac and of Jacob, the god who later became sublimated and etherealized into the God of Christianity, was in his origin nothing more nor less than the ancestral fetish-stone of the people of Israel." The remaining articles in the *Fortnightly* are less important. But Mr. Hulme-Beaman's account of a visit to Montenegro is interesting (so simple is the life of the people, he says, that their capital does not even support one Israelitish money-changer); and Professor Dowden's of the Marquis St. George de Marsay, "An Eighteenth Century Mystic," is curious.

THE "NEW REVIEW."

Of the contents of the *New Review*, other than those already referred to, the most interesting is a symposium on "Candour in English Fiction." Mr. Walter Besant thinks that the tabooing of "free and adulterous love" from the permissible range of subjects in English fiction is a good thing. Mrs. Lynn Linton and Mr. Thomas Hardy think it is a bad thing; the former advocates the policy of "the locked bookcase" (why should all fiction be written for "the Young Person"?); the latter advocates "a magazine for adults," in which novelists might write freely on "broken commandments." Fundamentally, the difference between the disputants seems to be in their reading of the state of English Society. Mrs. Lynn Linton thinks that strictness on the seventh commandment condemns novels to "pitiable poverty" of interest and unreality of treatment. Mr. Besant holds, on the contrary, that the widespread laxity alleged in real life is not true. "Rambles with Cupid and Psyche" is the title of a not very striking essay on Calf-love. In the field of politics, Mr. Rider Haggard "slates" the Government in fine style for even contemplating the "surrender" of Swaziland; and an anonymous writer runs Lord Spencer as Mr. Gladstone's successor ("Lord Granville is too old and too deaf; Lord Rosebery is too young"). Lady Dilke writes on "Trades Unionism for Women;" Mr. Henry James's story, "The Solution," is continued; whilst the remaining article in a very good number is a characteristic poem of five pages by Mr. Swinburne, entitled "A Swimmer's Dream," and describing "the moment's joy of the seaward swimmer:"—

> To sleep, to swim, and to dream, for ever—
> Such joy the vision of man saw never;
> For here too soon will a dark day sever
> The sea-bird's wing from the sea-wave's foam.

Keats's dream was to "swoon ever"; Mr. Swinburne's is to "swim ever."

THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

The most generally interesting article here is Mr. Gladstone's, on "The Melbourne Government"—a very readable, and even amusing, account of its "Acts and Persons." The following anecdote, which Mr. Gladstone had from Earl Russell, is given as illustrative of Melbourne's "eye for a real political necessity":—

> In the session of 1846, when Sir Robert Peel had proposed the repeal of the Corn Law, a meeting of Whig peers was held at Lansdowne House, Lord Russell (then Lord John) being present. One spoke after another in favour of throwing out the bill when it reached the House of Lords. But Lord Melbourne, who had been himself a stiff champion of the Corn Law, delivered himself *inter alia* as follows: "My Lords, it was a damned thing that Peel should have proposed the repeal of the duty on foreign corn. But he has done it, and the consequence is that you will all have to vote for it." So closed the debate: and so at the proper time, went the voting.

We have only space to indicate very briefly the other contents of the Review. Dr. Bamberger gives some information, which would have been more interesting if he had dared to go more into particulars, about "The German Daily Press" and the obstacles to its development—viz., on the one hand "the German thirst for liquid contending with the thirst for information," and on the other the recent decision of a court of law "that a writer could be refused admittance to a theatre subventioned by the public money, although he had paid for his ticket, because he had criticised the actors so sharply that he had spoilt the pleasure of the public in the performance." An article containing much solid and useful political information is Mr. T. W. Russell's "Actual and Political Ireland." Dividing Ireland roughly into east and west, he finds that the people of the latter are distinguished from those of the former as being Celtic, Catholic, agricultural, poor, fecund, long-lived, healthy, illiterate, virtuous, and criminal (in the Balfourian sense). Mr. Robert Hunter's article, "The Future of the City Charities," is a weighty indictment of the schemes of Mr. Anstie and his fellow commissioners. But it comes too late. The objections should have been taken when Mr. Bryce's Bill was still under discussion. On the borderland of politics and philosophy come two articles by Professor Huxley and Mr. Herbert Spencer respectively. The latter is of exclusively controversial interest, being a continuation of Mr. Spencer's recent letter to the *Times*. Professor Huxley's article, which has already been incidentally referred to in our "leader" columns, is devoted in its main argument to slaying the slain, in the shape of Rousseau's "natural equality" and "social contract" theories. For the rest, Mr. Huish gives some handy figures bearing on "Ten Years of British Art," the late Dr. Mackay discourses on some common errors in newspaper English, and Mr. C. W. Vincent writes a short paper on "The Dangers of Electric Lighting;" Lady Jersey thinks the women of to-day are as good as "Our Foremothers," Lady Cowper thinks they are less reserved. These last two articles are decidedly weak.

THE "NATIONAL REVIEW."

The monthly organ of the Tories is remarkable for the number of articles it has on social subjects. Mr. Rome Hall wants to see drastic legislation on the Dwellings of the Poor, Mr. Earl Hodgson to "cure socialism" by freedom of note issue, Mr. Prothero to establish "peasant tenancies" (as above described), and Mr. Sydney Wyatt to see the proposed Federation of Miners carried out. All this is interesting as showing the drift of thought in Tories of the better sort. The other articles in the Review—Colonel Olcott's "Theosophy," Mr. Conan Doyle's critique of Mr. R. L. Stevens, Mr. Austin's of Demeter, Mr. Pickering's of "The Persian Poetry of Avicena" and Captain Verner's "Bird Life in Romney Marsh"—do not call for special remark.

THE "CONTEMPORARY REVIEW."

This is, on the whole, a dull number, but it contains a few solid, serviceable articles. This description applies particularly to "A Bengal Magistrate's" comparison of India and Ireland: the former country, he maintains (and he speaks from official knowledge of both), is far better off in all that goes to make a country well governed than the latter. Another serious and valuable article is Professor Shield Nicholson's impartial examination of "Profit Sharing," to which we have referred in an Occasional Note. Professor Freeman replies to M. du Chaillu's Viking theories with heavy hand and crushing foot; and M. de Laveleye prefaces an account of "Looking Backwards" with some historical remarks on Utopias. The Bishop of Ripon's paper on "Brotherhoods" is slight and disappointing. Mr. Andrew Lang's on Wilkie Collins is light and discriminating. Mr. Mulhall's "Brazil, Past and Future" would be useful in a statistical book of reference. Miss Julia Wedgwood discusses the parable of "The Unfaithful Steward," and the lady who calls herself "Michael Field" gives us some graceful fancies in "A Lumber Room." A somewhat too heavy number is agreeably relieved by Mr. J. R. Werner's graphic description of the engine-room of an Atlantic liner while "Running for Records."

ABOUT PROFESSOR BRYCE AND HIS BIG BOOK:

We extract the following from an article in the January number of the *Century*, and seeing that the success of the expensive edition of the "American Commonwealth" has been so great as to lead Messrs. Macmillan to promise the speedy issue of a two-volume cheap edition (without the references to Mr. Oakey Hall), a few notes about Mr. Bryce will no doubt be read with interest:—

THE AUTHOR'S RETIRING NATURE.

By common consent, no Englishman of the present generation knows America so well, or has formed so just and far-seeing an impression of her institutions, as James Bryce. His personal acquaintance with the United States is limited, notwithstanding, to three holiday visits paid to this country in the intervals of professional activity. Mr. Bryce shrinks with unusual timidity from any personal approach of the interviewer. His private life is little known because he has declined to permit it to observed. If this sketch of his career is slight, let it be appreciated that Mr. Bryce has not merely contributed nothing to make it fuller, but has done all that lay in his power to persuade us that it was altogether needless and superfluous.

SOME BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

James Bryce was born at Belfast, in the north of Ireland, of a Scottish father and an Ulster mother, on the 10th of May, 1838. His father being an LL.D. of Glasgow, it was natural that he should receive his early education, first at the high school and then at the university of that city. He early showed a vigorous understanding and a rare power of application, gained a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, and began that connection with the latter university which has lasted now for nearly thirty years. Mr. Bryce, who is many things besides, is primarily and characteristically an Oxford don. He carries about with him a flavour of scholastic life into all his practical concerns, and is now perhaps the most complete specimen of the English University politician. He took his bachelor's degree, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel in 1862. He now settled down, at the age of twenty-four, into an Oxford don, whose peculiar existence entails a feverish round of lectures and committees, board meetings and council meetings for eight months of the year, and leaves the remaining four open for extensive travel. Mr. Bryce, whose physique has always been sturdy and active, early became a mountaineer, and some of the more remarkable of his adventures have found their way into chronicle.

THE BEGINNING OF HIS LITERARY LIFE.

His literary life opened in 1864, when he published a prize essay on "The Holy Roman Empire." This was a little volume of a kind such as is seldom heard of outside the walls of the university. Such essays are commonly found to be, if erudite, yet secondhand, and if elegant, yet juvenile and unimpressive. The volume of the young Fellow of Oriel was an exception. Rarely has the earliest production of a writer in prose attracted or deserved so much notice. It was exceedingly novel in theme; it was sound in matter and brilliant in style; and what was intended for a board of examiners found its welcome in the general world of readers. This treatise enjoyed a genuine and even a sustained success, and to the fourth edition, which appeared in 1873, the author made great additions, with a supplementary chapter on Prussia. "The Holy Roman Empire" has been translated into German and Italian.

FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA; AND MOUNTAINEERING FEATS.

The readers of "The Holy Roman Empire" might have perceived that its author approached history mainly from the point of view of a jurist. In fact, his design was to make himself a proficient in the practical and theoretical study of the law, and to this end for the next two years he worked hard, both at Oxford and at Lincoln's Inn in London. At the unusually early age of thirty-four his ambition was rewarded by a chair in his own university—that of Civil Law. His first act on receiving the appointment from the Crown was to start for his earliest visit (1870) to the United States. For the next ten years the career of Bryce was that of an active and laborious university professor, and he was visible to the world at large only on occasion of his adventurous vacation rambles, of which he gave several public accounts. He became an active member of the Alpine Club; in 1871 he climbed the Schreckhorn, as in 1867 he had scaled the Maladetta. One year he visited Spain. On another occasion he ran through Transylvania and Poland. In 1873 he published in the *Cornhill Magazine* his "Impressions of Iceland," an article which attracted an unusual amount of attention. By far the most interesting and unique of his travelling experiences, however, is still his tour in Western Asia, in 1876. In company with a relative, Mr. Bryce proceeded to Russia in the summer of that year, visited the fair of Nizhni Novgorod, and towards the end of August sailed down the Volga towards the mysterious East. It was not a happy moment for an Englishmen to choose for a visit to Russia. Nevertheless, the travellers were, on the whole, treated generously and kindly. From Tiflis they proceeded, in September, through Armenia to the town of Erivan, and from that point performed a feat in alpine travelling which was really remarkable and at that time unprecedented in local annals—the ascent of Mount Ararat. It had even become almost an article of faith with the Armenian Church that the silver crest of this exquisite mountain was inaccessible. Mr. Bryce set out to conquer these virginal snows under the escort of six Cossack troopers, and beneath such tropic heat as he had never before endured. One by one his attendants forsook him, and at a height of 13,600 feet the English mountaineer found himself ascending alone. He accomplished the ascent, of which he has given an account which is the most eloquent and most picturesque piece of prose in his writings. Two days afterwards an Armenian gentleman presented him to the Archimandrite of Etchmiadzin, and said, "This Englishman says he has ascended to the top of Massis" [Ararat]. The venerable man smiled sweetly. "No!" he replied, "that cannot be. No one has ever been there. It is impossible."

"IN THE SPHERE OF PRACTICAL POLITICS."

In 1880 he entered the House of Commons as member for the Tower Hamlets, which he represented for five years, until he was elected, and re-elected, for South Aberdeen. But previously he had made a close study of American institutions. In 1881 he made a second, and in 1883 a third visit to the United States. In 1884 he began to write that compendium of well-arranged information which, under the title of "The American Commonwealth," was published in 1889. An account of his activity as a professional politician would hardly be in its right place in so slight a sketch as the present. But it is only right to give him special credit for his activity on the question of preserving common rights, as a defender of literary property, and as parliamentary representative of the Incorporated Society of Authors. He has kept very closely in touch with Mr. Gladstone, and has even accepted the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. Historian, jurist, politician, traveller, university reformer, there can be no question, but that James Bryce has dissipated his extraordinary talents over too many widely divergent provinces of mental action to attain the credit he might have conquered in any one, but in his versatility—and he is sound even in versatility—he is one of the most "all-round" men of his generation.

THE SULTAN AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.

A PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS THE "DAILY NEWS."

A Mohammedan correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Constantinople of the "trial" of Moussa Bey, says that the proceedings were all settled beforehand, and that the tribunal acted under special instructions from the Palace, in the same way as did the tribunal that condemned Midhat Pasha to death. "The Sultan ordered the Grand Vizier to ask from the British Government the suppression of some of the London papers, amongst them the *Daily News*, and that Rustem Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador in London, although a diplomatist of great skill and capacity, was obliged to communicate the Porte's instructions to Lord Salisbury, who replied that there was no precedent for the suppression or the suspension of any paper printed in England, that the Queen's Ministers had no authority over any of them, that they depended on the ordinary Courts of Law, and that all her Majesty's Government could do, under the actual circumstances, to meet the views of his Majesty the Sultan was to give in Parliament a denial of the conduct attributed to Abd-ul-Hamid by some of the London papers. Rustem Pasha has in the meantime informed the Porte that it is quite useless to ask from the British Government the punishment of any newspapers, as no Ministry in England could ever comply with such a demand. Your readers may be reminded that last year the Sultan asked from your Government the suppression of an Armenian paper published in London, and that a question was asked in the House of Commons on the subject. The Sultan will watch the debates in Parliament next session with much more interest than ever he did in former years, and orders have been sent to Rustem Pasha on the subject. Abd-ul-Hak Hamid Bey, Chief Secretary of the London Embassy, who was here, has already left for London for this purpose, and all debates concerning Armenia are to be communicated at once to "Yildiz."

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principle of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE GAIETY RESTAURANT, Strand.
THE MUSICAL DINNER.
SPIERS & POND have made arrangements with the
CORINTHIAN CLUB BAND
to give a choice selection from their répertoire every evening in the Restaurant!
The MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will commence at 6.15 P.M. concurrently with the Table d'Hôte, which is served at separate tables at 5s. and 3s. 6d. per head.
The high reputation of this band in fashionable circles renders this arrangement worthy the attention of musical amateurs.
SPIERS and POND (LIMITED).

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Medical Press—"Remarkable for its quality and flavour."
The BEST and PUREST COCOA, and CHEAPEST IN THE END.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new
GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATH. BERRY'S PIANOS
With brass-plated actions, iron-plated backs. Warranted for 20 years
Price 18 guineas.
THREE YEARS' SYSTEM
14s. per month.
Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 20 guineas.
Organs from 6s. per month.
Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 136, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS
25 per cent discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fashionable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An excellent substitute for silk. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the room.—HARRIS, 53, NEW BOND-STREET. All communications to be made direct to the works, Derwent Mills, Cockermouth.

POSTPONEMENT.
Dr. BARNARDO regrets that, owing to the prevalence of the new epidemic at the Stepney Homes, the NEW YEAR'S FETE already announced for Wednesday, the 8th January, must be DEFERRED to a later date.
13 to 26, Stepney-causeway, London, E.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., of every description.
Illustrated Lists free by post,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches:—45, CORNHILL, & 122, REGENT-STREET.
Telephone No. 6,583;
Telegraphic Address: "Negretti, London."

DUTCH BULBS,
THE PICK OF HOLLAND
VAN VELSEN BROTHERS,
BULB GROWERS,
5, Wagenweg, HAARLEM,
HOLLAND.
Our "Champion" Collection for Spring Gardening containing 1,200 extra selected Bulbs, viz.:—
50 Hyacinths, finest mixed.
50 Tulips, Single Early.
25 " Single Late.
25 " Double Early.
100 Spanish Irises.
25 English Irises.
400 Crocus in four distinct colours.
100 Double Ranunculuses.
50 Single Anemones.
25 Large Double Anemones.
50 Grape Hyacinths.
50 Single Snowdrops.
50 Scilla Sibirica.
25 Gladioli.
100 Narcissi Poeticus, or "Pheasant's Eye."
25 Polyanthus Narcissi, finest mixed colours.
50 Winter Aconites.
Will be sent immediately after receipt of cheque or P.O.O. value £1. Half of the above quantity for 11s.
For other collections, &c., please ask for our complete Catalogue, which will be forwarded free on application.

WREATHS AND CROSSES
Of PURE WHITE NATURAL FLOWERS, artistically arranged, and carefully packed to travel any distance, small size 7s. 6d.; medium 10s. 6d. and 15s. Magnificent wreaths 21s. and 42s.—SMAIL and Co., Florists, 23, LIME-STREET; and at 99, QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

TURF STREWINGS.—To be SOLD privately, 522 H. A. excellent grey turf-moss, situate along the Netherland State Railway Company and navigable water.—Address the Burgomaster of Deurne, Noordbrabant, Holland.

THE VERY THING FOR A COLD DAY. A CUP OF PURE BEEF, AND NOTHING BUT BEEF.

Bouillon Fleet.

No Spice,
No Sauce,
No Condiment.

PREPARED AT A MINUTE'S NOTICE.

A VARIETY OF DELICIOUS SOUPS MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY WITH

BOUILLON FLEET

and Ingredients to taste (without meat).

(ASK FOR COOKERY RECIPES.)

GRAVIES, SAUCES, STEWS, AND MADE DISHES ENRICHED AND IMPROVED.

BOUILLON FLEET is manufactured exclusively from the Beef preparations of the KEMMERICH COMPANY from cattle reared and fattened on their own pastures of 50,000 acres at Santa Elena, Argentine Republic, and who were awarded the

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
*LIGURIA	4,666	4,200	Jan. 3
ORMUZ	6,031	8,500	Jan. 17
IBERIA	4,661	4,200	Jan. 31.
AUSTRAL	5,524	7,000	Feb. 14.
CUZCO	3,898	4,000	Feb. 28
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	March 14

* Calling at Algiers.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Fares from £17 17*s.* to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

TOUR in the MEDITERRANEAN and LEVANT.—The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large, full-powered steamship *CHIMBORAZO*, 3,847 tons register, 3,000-horse power, from LONDON, on the 19th February, for a cruise of six weeks, visiting LISBON, Gibraltar, Palermo, Zante, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and Algiers. The *Chimborazo* is fitted with electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order.

Managers: F. GREEN and Co. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. For terms and further particulars apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE ABERDEEN LINE. LONDON to AUSTRALIA, via Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing.
DAMASCUS	Douglas	3,709	Jan. 21
ABERDEEN	Taylor	3,616	Feb. 18
AUSTRALASIAN	Simpson	3,630	April—

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Fares—Saloon, from 40 guineas, third class, from 14 guineas.—For particulars apply to GEO. THOMPSON & Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £25; return ticket 25, 31, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £6 6*s.* Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 23, Pall-mall, S.W.

COOK'S EGYPT and PALESTINE TOURS, visiting Egypt and the Nile, Sinai, Petra, Moab, the Hauran, Palmyra, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy. Leaving London Jan. 9 and 20. Weekly service of Cook's steamers to First and Second Cataracts. Programme, with maps, 6*d.* THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 33, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

GAZE'S SOUTH FRANCE and WINTER RESORT PROGRAMME gives most detailed information published respecting all through services and connections.

Tickets issued in advance by all routes.

Accommodation reserved in trains de luxe, Mediterranean express, sleeping cars, club trains, &c. Agents meet all trains in Paris.

Through Special Conductor from London every Thursday.

Circular tours for Mediterranean. Offices and interpreters at Paris, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, &c. Programmes of H. GAZE and SON, 142, Strand, and Piccadilly-circus, London.

COME TO CALIFORNIA; or send for Details of Investments in Land or Fruit Farms. The most profitable investment in the world. Read pamphlet (gratis), by F. A. Binney, Linda Rosa, California, late of Manchester, from S. N. WILLIAMS, 8, EXCHANGE ARCADE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

Supported solely by Voluntary Contributions.

The Committee EARNESTLY APPEAL for funds to enable them to keep their large fleet of

293 LIFEBOATS

in efficient working order.

Help is particularly needed at

THE PRESENT TIME.

Since 1824 the Institution has granted rewards for the saving of upwards of

34,000 LIVES

on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

Annual subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Secretary, CHARLES DIBDIN, Esq., 14, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., and by all the Banks in the United Kingdom.

TREMENDOUS INFLUX OF DOGS AT THE HOME.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED STRAY DOGS were brought to the Home for Lost Dogs during the first week of the muzzling order, and they continue to come in in large numbers every day. All dogs must be kept six days for identification by owners. Valuable and useful dogs are kept longer.

FUNDS are URGENTLY WANTED for daily supply of food and shelter for upwards of One Thousand dogs

The Committee earnestly appeal for help.

Remittances may be sent to G. S. MEASOM, Esq., J.P., Treasurer and Chairman; or to MATTHIAS COLAM, Secretary.

Home for Lost and Starving Dogs,
Battersea Park-Road, S.W.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Doors closed punctually during winter months at 4 P.M.

HAM-YARD SOUP KITCHEN and HOSPICE. Established 1846.

President, H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

The Committee earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS. Institution open all the year. Twenty beds in Hospice, Soup, Bread, Coals, Christmas Dinner for 1,000 Families.

Bankers.—Union Bank, Charing-cross.

H. S. Trower, Hon. Secretary.
W. Stevens, Res. Superintendent.

Ham-yard, Great Windmill-street, W.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Head Office, in Lothbury, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January next, at One o'clock precisely, to declare a Dividend; to submit for confirmation the election of the Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., who has been nominated by the Board of Directors in the place of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., deceased; to elect three Directors in the place of Wilmot Holland, Esq., the Rt. Hon. Lord Magheramorne, K.C.B., and John Nutt Bullen, Esq., who retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election, and to elect two Auditors, the present Auditors, William Turquand, Esquire (of the firm of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co.) and Edwin Waterhouse, Esquire (of the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co.), being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

A. M. HAWTHORN, Secretary.

27th November, 1889.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed to prepare for the dividend on the 1st January next, and will be re-opened on the 4th January. Proprietors registered in the books of the Company on the 31st December will be entitled to the dividend for the current half year on the number of shares then standing in their respective names.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1823.

Sums Assured (with Bonus Additions)	£9,000,000
Funds in Hand	£3,500,000

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.
LOW PREMIUMS.

BONUS Policies effected before 31st December next will rank for an additional share in 1893.

C. D. HIGHAM, Actuary

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797.

HEAD OFFICE.—Surrey-street, Norwich.

London Offices { 50, Fleet-street, E.C., and 18, Royal Exchange, E.C.

AMOUNT INSURED	£250,000,000
CLAIMS PAID	£7,500,000

Agents wanted in Metropolitan District. Applications to be made to either of the above London Offices.

C. E. BIGNOLD, Secretary.

Norwich, Dec. 25, 1889.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)

LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.
FIRE.—Quinquennially or Septennially.

Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.

ANNUAL INCOME, £318,600.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,352,265.

No. 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,593.

CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted, by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND. Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

SAFE SEVEN PER CENT.—FIFTY SHARES in a London Cemetery. Annual dividends last 5 years 10*s.* per share. Price £7.—Address E. H., 16, Stonebridge-park, N.W.

Established 1853.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.

20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Reserve Fund.............£80,000

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£5 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.

Total advances made exceed £1,335,685.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 66 and 66, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon.

HAMPDEN HOUSE, Phœnix-street, N.W. (rear of St. Pancras (Midland) Station). City Offices: 3 and 4, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Students and Gentlemen engaged in Professional or Commercial Pursuits will find here a desirable and conveniently situated Residence. The House contains, in addition to all usual Club Rooms, over one hundred Bedrooms, spacious Art Studios, a large Hall, a Masonic Temple, a Gymnasium and Tennis Court, Common Rooms for Separate Societies, &c.—THOS. MOSS, B.A., General Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Funds exceed £4,400,000.

ESTD. 1835.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

48, Gracechurch-street, London.

See new Prospectus (page 17) for Particulars of ENDOWMENT-ASSURANCE POLICIES combining LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM COST *with provision for old age.*

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

£17,300 worth of the FINEST CIGARS, HAVANNAS, MANILLAS, MEXICANS, and many other BRANDS, CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, to be Sold, Duty Paid and in Bond, to the Public and the Trade, at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

Also the Large and Valuable PREMISES to be LET on LEASE for the same, or any other business.

Silberberg's Habana Cigar Company,
104 and 105, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. (Established 1845.)

THROAT AND COUGH.

SORENESS and DRYNESS, TICKLING and IRRITATION, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold in Tins, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, labelled "JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC.

Health, Strength, Energy.

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.

Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST, Large Bottles, 1*s.* 6*d.*

SULPHOLINE SOAP. Tablets, 6*d.*

Clarifies the Skin.

Sold everywhere.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Numbers with exquisitely Fine Points, for ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and DRAUGHTSMEN—170, c179, 291, 303, 431, 659, 1000.

Now Ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 79,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JANUARY, *containing "NETTLESHIP'S SCORE"—"A WILD SWANNERY"—"CIRCUIT NOTES"—"THE RING OF THOTH"—"STRANGERS WITHIN OUR GATES"—"INSIGHT"—"SHETLAND PONIES"—and "THE BURNT MILLION," by JAMES PAYN, Author of "By Proxy," &c., &c. Chaps. XXVI.-XXIX.*

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

Mr. Browning's Funeral.

An exhaustive account of the late Mr. BROWNING'S FUNERAL in Westminster Abbey, with illustrations showing the site of the grave in Poet's Corner, and the scene at the graveside, appears in the PALL MALL BUDGET of THIS DAY, Jan. 2, 1890.

Price FOURPENCE. Post free, FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

OFFICES: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. Electric Light. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

ART GALLERY.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN: Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1*s.* Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

H. RIDER HAGGARD'S NEW STORY.

Now Ready, at all Booksellers and Libraries, 1 Vol., 6*s.*

ALLAN'S WIFE. By the Author of "Dawn," "Mr. Meeson's Will," &c.

With 34 Illustrations by MAURICE GREIFFENHAGEN and CHARLES KERR.

Also EDITION DE LUXE limited to 100 numbered copies, large paper, half roxgh., gilt top, price 21*s.* net.

"Altogether a fascinating book."—*The World.*

London: SPENCER BLACKETT, 35, St. Bride-street, E.C.

NEW STORY BY L. B. WALFORD.
At all Libraries, 1 vol., 7*s.* 6*d.*

A SAGE OF SIXTEEN. By L. B. WALFORD, Author of "Mr. Smith," &c. With 16 full-page Plates and numerous Text Illustrations by J. E. Goodall.

London: SPENCER BLACKETT, 35, St. Bride-street.

POPULAR EDITION of L. B. WALFORD'S NOVELS.

Now ready, cloth extra, 2*s.* 6*d.*, with Frontispiece, engraved in Paris by LASLETT J. POTT,

TROUBLESOME DAUGHTERS. By L. B. WALFORD.

Uniform with "Cousin," "Baby's Grandmother," and "Mr. Smith."

London: SPENCER BLACKETT, 35, St. Bride-street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
Now ready. Greatly Enlarged. Price 15*s.*

THE STOCK EXCHANGE YEAR-BOOK for 1890. A Careful Digest of Reliable Information relating to the Origin, History, and Present Position of the Joint-Stock Companies and Public Securities known to the Markets of the United Kingdom. By THOMAS SKINNER.

"A recognised work of reference in the City."—*Investors' Monthly Manual.*

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, Ludgate-hill, London.

All Merchants should order at once

SELL'S WORLD'S PRESS AND ADVERTISERS' REFERENCE BOOK for 1890, 1,600 pages, cloth bound, illustrated, price 2*s.*; 82 photographic reproductions of special portraits of the leading editors of the country; interesting articles on subjects connected with newspapers and newspaper men, and special information as to new fields for merchants' and manufacturers' goods. Of all Booksellers, &c. (Too heavy for post).

Post free, 6*d*

RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, Giving authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without life torture from trusses used for its protection.

London: GIBBS, SMITH, and Co., 11, High Holborn.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE The original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 3*d.*; in envelope, 4½*d.*—Address, Editor, 40, Lamb's Conduit-street London, W.C.

MASSAGE.—Skilled Masseurs supplied by the hour to gentlemen at their own residences.

THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION,
67, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try One Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—This cooling Ointment perseveringly rubbed upon the skin is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment, which allays in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"I write to thank you for the inestimable benefit I have derived from taking your Lung Tonic, which I would not be without on any account. I have recommended it to a great many, who now take it with similar result."—J. REDFEARN, Hill Top, Dalton Huddersfield.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.*

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.

Sold in Tins, 13½*d.* each.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE.

PATRON.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

FORTY-SECOND SESSION, 1889-90.

LENT TERM COMMENCES 6th January and ENDS 29th March, 1890.

The New College, in White-street, Moorfields, is situated within two minutes' walk of Moorgate-street Station, and five of the Broad-street and Liverpool-street Stations, and of the Bank. Evening classes are held in ancient and modern languages, literature, pure and applied science, engineering, technical and fine art, music, philosophy, law, shorthand, book-keeping, and other commercial subjects, &c. The large Chemical Laboratory offers exceptional facilities for practical students.

The Gymnastic and Athletic Club meets on Saturday afternoons. The Library and the Reading and Coffee Rooms are open daily. Lectures and Entertainments are given in the Hall of the College every Thursday evening, free to members, students, and subscribers. Many of the classes are open to ladies.

The following prizes, &c., are offered for competition annually:—The Lubbock Scholarship of £10; Twelve Mitchell Studentships, value £10 each; Four Sadlers' Guild Studentships of five guineas each, tenable for two years; and Ten Sadlers' Guild Class Prizes of five guineas each; the Beaumont, Lubbock, Cotton, Thompson, and Rawlings Prizes of £5 each; and numerous other valuable prizes, offered by the Council, professors, and friends of the College, for full particulars of which see the College Calendar, price 6*d.*, by post 9*d.*

Prospectus and all information gratis upon application.

DAVID SAVAGE, Secretary.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—The NEXT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held on FRIDAY, January 17th, at 2:30 P.M. For particulars of the College, the subjects of this examination, and the various boarding-houses, apply to the School Secretary. Application forms to be sent not later than January 15th.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

INEXPENSIVE Sound EDUCATION at SCHORNE COLLEGE, WINSLOW.—Over 400 Army and Navy boys, Clergy sons, Medical, &c., have been educated in either the Classical or Modern side, and the School has a good record. 30 gs. a Year, reduced to Brothers and Orphans.—Address Rev. Dr. JAMES.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES	1/-
3 INSERTIONS	2/6

Beyond 3 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget* the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

APARTMENTS to be LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman. Refined home. Late dinner. Hot and cold baths. Close to station. Terms two guineas a week.—Mrs. GRIFFITHS, 30, Norrey-road, Putney.

OFFICES to LET, in newly-erected premises.—Apply at 56 and 57, Fleet-street, E.C.

PARIS.—Pension de Famille, 7, Avenue du Trocadéro. High class, best part. Winter arrangement. References.

EDUCATIONAL.

ARMY FORM MASTER going abroad for a year desires Pupil. Balliol Exhibitioner. First Class in Mathematics. Prelim. or Woolwich candidate preferred.—F.H.C., Grammar School, Portsmouth.

HOW to VAMP to songs, chords, &c. 1*s.* 6*d.*—ISAAC GOODHEAD, 68, Stockton-street, Alexandra-road, Manchester. See testimonials.

SPANISH TAUGHT.—Experienced native teacher. Conversation readily acquired. Moderate terms. Private lessons and select classes.—"Madrileño," 15, Daneville-road, Denmark-hill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMATEUR MECHANICS, Carpentry, Cabinetwork, Carving, Turning, &c.—Ladies and gentlemen (any age) can join classes or have private lessons. Prospectus one stamp.—SYER and Co., 46, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.

AUTHORS' MSS. and GENERAL COPYING carefully and promptly type-written at 1*s.* 3*d.* per 1,000 words.—Miss TAYLOR'S Type Writing Office, 5, Victoria-street, S.W.

FOR SALE, PET PONY, pure Shetland breed, 33½ inches high, two years old; suitable for gentleman's son.—Apply LAWRENCE ANDERSON, Northroe, Shetland.

PERAMBULATOR repairs, sewing machine and mangle repairs; fetched from any part of London; price given before doing.—Henry Webster, manufacturer, 444, Harrow-road W.; 485, New Cross-road, S.E. Invalid chairs, &c., lent by week or month.

FOREMEN, TIMEKEEPERS, RAILWAY-MEN, POLICESERGEANTS, CLERKS, and all men of influence among the working classes WANTED EVERYWHERE to form KENDAL and DENT'S highly successful Clubs for Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Plated Goods, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Perambulators, Over Mantels, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. Members pay 1*s.* per week. Splendid value. 6,000 clubs in successful co-operation. Wholesale prices. Apply to KENDAL and DENT, Watch Manufacturers, 106, Cheapside, London. Great success in England Ireland, Scotland, and Wales

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street. Strand. in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—THURSDAY, January 2, 1890.